The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Discussion of the English Question in the Cabinet.

A Conciliatory Policy to be Pursued.

No Quarrel with England to be Permitted to Interfere with Putting Down the Rebellion.

A Probable Curtailment of English Pretensions Regarding the Right of Search.

Measures Taken for the Protection of our Foreign Commerce.

The Inquiry Into the Censorship of Telegraphic Dispatches.

A Rebel Mail Agent Arrested in Alexandria.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

THE ENGLISH QUESTION—ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which the English question was discussed—of course informally, as the nature of the dispatches brought by the Royal messenger have not been divulged. There was but one sentiment prevalent, and that was that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the Southern rebels. The Government is probably satisfied that the clamor for a war with England originates with, and is propagated by, sympathizers with the Southern rebellion. It knows that nothing would so gratify the rebels; would so restore their vanishing confidence, and reinvigorate them to redoubled efforts at defence, as the news that England is to be permitted to come to their rescue. It believes it has no right to give new life to the rebellion by entering upon another and vaster quarrel, which would at the same time increase tenfold the burdens upon the people of the North; and it naturally hesitates to adopt a policy which would carry joy to every traitor in the country, and weigh down to poverty the loyal and law-observing citizen. But whether these or other considerations govern in the matter, I have the best authority for saying the demands of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation, which will at once refute the calumny that Mr. SEWARD or any other member of the Cabinet has been eager to provoke a foreign war. The intelligence received by the *Jura*, that the dispatches with which SLIDELL and MASON were intrusted reached England, notwithstanding their arrest, renders the question as to the disposition of the persons of the rebel envoys one of secondary moment, and a most inadequate one on which to base a great international struggle. It will be borne in mind that the Administration is still uncommitted on the *Trent* business. The subject was not mentioned in the President's Message: and the language of Secretary WELLES, in his report and his letter to Capt. WILKES, are rather professional and personal than diplomatic, and in no degree bind the State Department. Of one thing the public may rest assured, the subject will not be settled without an important curtailment of the English pretensions to enforce a right of search, which she finds it so unpalatable to concede to other Powers.

THE AFRICA DELAYED.

Lord LYONS, it is said, has telegraphed to New-York to have the *Africa* delay her departure till Friday.

CONGRESS AND THE HOLIDAYS.

The question was to-day informally discussed among a number of Senators as to the propriety of an adjournment for two weeks, and the sentiment was very generally expressed that, owing to the present alarming condition of affairs abroad, Congress ought not to adjourn for more than three or four days.

GEN. PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.

The extraordinary Proclamation of Gen. PHELPS at Ship Island excited the amazement and indignation of the President. Its revolutionary and fanatical spirit, and total disregard of the policy of the Administration, render his instant removal imperative. The only excuse offered for Gen. PHELPS is that he is crazy.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A resolution offered in the Washington City Council favoring the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was laid on the table by a vote of nine to four.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce left for New-York this morning.

THE PROTECTION OF OUR COMMERCE.

The Navy Department has sent orders to have the *Constellation*, at Portsmouth, and the *Macedonian*, at Boston, when they shall have been refitted, to cruise in foreign seas, for the protection of our commerce from privateers. Both are sailing vessels. Similar orders will be sent to the steamer *Wyoming* in the Pacific squadron, to cruise on the coast of China.

A REBEL MAIL FOUND.

This morning a small ducking schooner, belonging to Capt. HEWITT, of Alexandria, was searched by Lieut. WILLIAMS, of the brig *Perry*, and a rebel mail, containing a large number of letters, was found concealed in a small boat. Some were written in cipher, others had only the names of the writers and others in Alexandria referred to, thus written. HEWITT was placed under arrest. This exhibition of rebel enterprize in Alexandria excites much interest.

REBEL SENATORS FROM KENTUCKY.

The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday announces that H. C. BURNETT and Judge MONROE, of Kentucky, were yesterday sworn in as Delegates to the Confederate Congress from that State. BURNETT is a member of the present Congress, and before leaving here last Summer sold his claim for pay and mileage at the present session to JOHN C. RIVES, of the Congressional *Globe*, who is disgusted to find that the Secessionist swindled him.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP.

The House Judiciary Committee will take up at its next meeting the subject referred to them by Mr. GURLEY's resolution, as to whether the Government's Telegraphic Censor interferes in the transmission of dispatches to the Northern Press beyond what is or was required by the military authorities. A large number of newspaper men are already subpœnaed. Some rich developments are anticipated.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day communicated another large batch of army appointments to the Senate, which were in executive session, referred to the Military Committee.

GEN. LANE'S APPOINTMENT.

The Senate also confirmed Senator JIM LANE as a Brigadier-General. He will now either have to accept the position or resign. He cannot hold his seat in the Senate and the Brigadier-Generalship also.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN MISSOURI.

Col. BLAIR succeeded to-day in passing his bill in the House to pay the officers and men who have performed service in the Western Military Department under Gen. FREMONT, whether they were regularly mustered into the service or not. It is a singular fact, that the only opposition that this just bill encountered was from the special friends of Gen. FREMONT in the House.

FIFTY THOUSAND UNION MEN IN TENNESSEE.

I learn from a source in which the utmost confidence may be reposed, that the rebel cabal at Richmond are in great alarm because of the demonstrations making in Kentucky to push a strong National column into Tennessee. JEFF. DAVIS and his associates feel that to be their point of greatest and most immediate danger. They admit, among themselves, that there are 50,000 loyal fighting men in East Tennessee, who will rise and throw off the traitor's yoke the instant that our army penetrates to their locality; and that once accomplished, all the rebel defences in Virginia are turned and rendered useless. The bill just passed by the House, authorizing Kentucky to raise 20,000 additional volunteers for operations in that quarter should be speedily enacted into law, for the comfort of the rebel chief and his co-conspirators.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS VIA NEW-MEXICO.

The regiments, some time since ordered to be raised in Kansas, for service in Mexico, might with great advantage, be employed next Spring in making a demonstration upon Western Texas, if the State is not sooner brought into entire subjection to the law. The route through New-Mexico to El Paso, is constantly traveled by the mail coaches, and would form a complete channel of communication between the German loyalists of the Northwest, and the German settlers of Western Texas, who are nearly unanimous for the Union. By confiscating lands belonging to rebels, and offering them in suitable plots to armed colonists who will maintain the flag of the Union, a single season would infuse into Texas an element of population that would settle its character for fealty to the Government beyond all peradventure, even if public sentiment there is admitted to be equally divided at the present time. If thousands of families cross annually to Oregon and California, to find homes on cheap lands, it is fair to infer that the offer of *free* lands in the beautiful and healthy climate of Western Texas, would induce a large emigration of free laborers to follow up a reoccupation of the country by United States troops.

The regiments to take part in such a campaign should Winter at Fort Scott, Kansas, where, while in a camp of instruction, they could aid in defending the State against rebel invasion, and be ready when the grass springs up in March to move Southward.

SECESSION DESIGNS ON MEXICO.

Information recently received by Government from official sources in California, indicate that a body of fillibusters, acting in the interest of the Jeff. Davis rebellion, threaten to make a descent upon the Mexican State of Sonora, with a view to the seizure and occupation of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The latter port would be of great value to the rebels as a point from which to send out privateers to prey upon our commerce in the Pacific, and especially to seize California treasure ships, whose usual route lies directly across the mouth of the Gulf. The danger of a rebel descent is deemed so imminent that the Executive is earnestly recommended to authorize the immediate occupation of Guaymas by a National force from the State of California.

PASSPORTS FOR CALIFORNIA TRAVELERS.

The State Department recently modified its order in relation to passports, so far as not to require them of through passengers. Subsequently the Secretary (who may readily be supposed to have reasons for his course that cannot be judiciously made public) renewed the order that all *cabin* passengers on the Aspinwall bound steamers must be provided with passports, but that they shall not be required of steerage passengers, except where the New-York Police have some reason to suspect the passenger of disloyalty. Passengers need have no difficulty about this matter. It is a very simple affair to get one's passports, if the traveler will attend to it in time; and no good citizen should object to the slight inconvenience resulting from a regulation deemed necessary by the Executive for the well-being of the country. There is no necessity of any man's paying a fee for his passport. They can be obtained *free of cost* by application either to the State Department at Washington, or to OSCAR IRVING, United States Dispatch Agent, in New-York City. The Government is no more responsible for the fees of several dollars exacted by private agents for getting passports when passengers fail to go to the fountain head, than it is for the swindles perpetrated by bogus ticket agencies.

COL. HALSTEAD'S CASE.

Col. HALSTEAD, of New-Jersey, was tried to-day before a Court-martial, on the charge of malfeasance, which he denied. His error was the signing of requisitions on the Quartermaster's Department, without reading them, in the hurry of business.

RETURN OF MR. VAN WYCK.

Representative VAN WYCK, who returned yesterday from a visit home, on account of sickness in his family, has again left the city, by reason of the continued illness of his father.

JEWISH CHAPLAINS.

The memorial presented in the House to-day by F. A. CONKLING, from the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, praying that members of the Jewish faith may be placed upon a footing of equality with those of the Christian denominations as respects Chaplains in the army, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE ABUSES OF THE SUTLERS.

The Government Contract Investigating Committee will, to-morrow, commence their inquiries into the alleged abuses connected with the sutlerships.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS.

The American Tract Society of Boston have established an office in this city, and are busily engaged in distributing their publications among the troops in this vicinity. They have recently published many works especially designed for soldiers, which are eagerly sought for and read, in all the camps. The Government has shown its appreciation of the services of the Society by granting it the use of a room in the general Post-office building, and directing Quartermasters and others in charge of army wagons to carry to the regiments the packages of books and tracts ordered by Chaplains. Rev. Mr. ALVORD, the Secretary of the Society, is resident agent, and is unwearied in his attentions to the wants of soldiers. Those interested in this work of the Society may aid in its prosecution by contributing to their funds—and they may be assured that by so doing they will add something to the entertainment of many an otherwise weary hour of camp monotony, and improve in some measure the mental and moral character of the army.

THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The medical officers of the regular army are opposing the bill introduced by Senator WILSON to reorganize the medical staff, and they are holding meetings to determine what action shall be taken. They contend that it is unjust in its proposed measures, as it will throw many old and experienced surgeons out of the service, without being regularly retired and without provision being made for their maintenance afterwards, and raising inexperienced civil surgeons in their places.

A DEVICE OF THE CONTRACTORS.

The statement recently made in some of the New-York journals, that the Government had determined to discard the present uncouth regulation hat and substitute caps therefor, is untrue. The large stock of hats now on hand will not admit of their being discarded. The statement was a dodge of the manufacturers to keep competitors out of the market. The rush of cap-manufacturers for contracts, in consequence of the notice, has been great.

WOULDN'T SWEAR TO HIS ACCOUNTS.

A few weeks since the fact was stated in the TIMES that our late Consul at Singapore presented an account of supplies purchased for destitute seamen, with vouchers from the merchant from whom the supplies were supposed to have been purchased. The merchant in this case was RAHM-SAM-MA, Esq., a Mohamedan gentleman, who subsequently being conscience-stricken, appeared before the proper authorities and in his oath stated in substance that he had not sold any such goods—that, in fact, the whole thing was a swindle. On the return of the Consul he was asked to swear to the correctness of the account, amounting to some $900. He was surprised that his word should not be considered as good as the oath of a Mohammedan, but the allowance of the account was made conditional to his swearing to its correctness. He has not since complied with the condition, and the amount remains unpaid.

A PRESENTATION.

Surgeon LEIGHTON, of the Third Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was presented with a splendid revolver by his regiment, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his efforts in charge of the brigade hospital.

ILLNESS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

Attorney-General BATES has been confined to his house by illness for several days, but is now recovering.

LONG BRIDGE IMPASSABLE.

Long Bridge has been impassable for several days on account of repairs making.

A PURSER DEAD.

WM. SPEIDON, for twenty-four years a Purser in the navy, died this morning in this city.

PURSERS APPOINTED.

Assistant-Paymasters CHAS. H. ELDRIDGE, GILBERT E. THORNTON, GEO. PLUNKETT, EDWARD FOSTER and GEORGE LAWRENCE have been appointed to fill vacant Paymasterships in the navy.

COM. GOLDSBOROUGH IN THE CITY.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH arrived this morning.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

GEORGE S. FISHER, of San Francisco, has been appointed Vice-Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, in place of E. M. DORR; salary, $3,000 per annum.

Capt. ROBERT HALEY, of San Francisco, is appointed United States Consul at Manzanilla, Mexico, *vice* A. MORRELL.

GEORGE KENT, of Maine, was yesterday confirmed as Consul to Valencia.

PRINTERS TAKING THE OATH.

The oath of allegiance was administered to the employes of the *Congressional Globe* on Friday. Some refused to take it.

A LINE TO BUDD'S FERRY.

A daily line of boats to Budd's Ferry went into operation yesterday, the steamers *Volunteer* and *Reindeer* running on alternate days.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Beside the two regiments of sharpshooters now here, there are to arrive four companies from Michigan, one regiment and one company from New-Hampshire, one company from Vermont, and five companies from New-York. It is thought that eight full regiments will be recruited, one of which will be sent with each grand division of the army.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

The following pensions were issued on Friday:

WILLIAM CARSTON, Company I, Third United States Infantry; injury to right hip; $8 per month.

THOMAS O'NEILL, private, Company D, Second United States Artillery; loss of arm at Bull Run; $8 per month.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

NO WAR ANTICIPATED WITH ENGLAND—THE CONWAY-FOUKE IMBROGLIO—THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

That fresh sensation, the want of which becomes in our community a necessity almost as imperious as that for daily bread, has been furnished again in the forminable danger that seems to threaten us from England; and this time the interest it excites is neither fictitious nor feeble. All seem instinctively to recognize the actual presence of a great peril, and are disposed at once to grapple with the question at close quarters.

Yet I do not see in Washington those evidences of consternation which seem to prevail in New-York. Whether it is that we are hardened by the presence and threat of danger, or whether the calmness of the Government reassures us, or whether we are too much absorbed in making our speeches for 1864 and getting through our little jobs, I do not know; but I am sure that the prevailing sentiment is not *expectation* of a war with Britain.

Nor can I see that these threatening clouds are charged with a storm. That England is to make her demand for satisfaction in the manner of a pot-house bully, is a belief injurious even to the blustering character of that ungentle Power. Anxious as she may be to present to us the alternative of cotton or coercion, she is still compelled to consider the usages of diplomacy, and the necessities of her own people. Badly as she wants cotton, she does not need it nearly as bad as she does food for her people, a market for the goods fabricated in her factories and workshops, and safety for her commerce in their transportation. The United States is always a leading customer, and it is better for her to run her mills on half time than to have her warehouses filled with their products while the operatives are reduced to half rations. A war with us would cut off the shipment of breadstuffs, and greatly aggravate the evil she is likely to suffer in her enterprise against Mexico, of depredations upon her commerce. Besides which, we have already a grave ground of complaint against her arising from the affair of the *Harvey Birch*. It is not unlikely, indeed, that the shrewd PALMERSTON, famous for feats of prestidigitation, and always watching for "something to turn up," may seize hold of the Mason and Slidell incident as a means for strengthening himself with the British people by a great show of promptness and pluck; something of this sort, as a good politician, he ought to do, in order to prevent his ancient enemy of Derby from a triumph which might compel an actual war, as one of its necessary consequences. But that he is prepared to force a conflict without the usual intermediations of diplomacy, I do not think; and with those intermediations, I am sure that our rulers are shrewd enough to avoid what would be a still greater calamity to us, as we are situated, than to the British. Were it not for their navy, I feel confident of our power to repel successfully their attacks, even while putting down the rebellion; but *with* that navy, formidable as it is, I would rather see the Confederates disposed of *first*.

Congress did nothing on Friday and Saturday, and will soon adjourn for the Holidays. The session of the House yesterday was disturbed by one of those unpleasant incidents which seem inevitable to that institution. Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, in his speech on Thursday, in enumerating the defeats of the late campaign, included the battle of Belmont in the list. Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, took exception to the classification, and pronounced the statement a falsehood. Mr. CONWAY was unable to get the floor till after Mr. FOUKE had left the hall; but on Monday, when the House met, he caused the official report to be read by the Clerk, and inquired if the gentleman from Illinois intended to give his words a personal application? Mr. FOUKE replied at some length, but refusing to answer the question; whereupon Mr. CONWAY said that the conduct of the gentleman indicated a deliberate purpose to fix on him a personal quarrel, and that he would leave it to the House to decide whether such conduct was not unbecoming a gentleman, and worthy only of a blackguard and a scoundrel. Mr. FOUKE replied in words of equal bitterness, and both parties then left the hall for the day. Such affairs are greatly to be regretted, and this particularly, occurring when men ought to rise above personal passion. Mr. CONWAY's speech, which was really admirable in logic, research and expression, had greatly augmented his reputation, and I fear this incident may injure its effect; though it cannot be denied Mr. FOUKE used the first *intentionally* offensive language, while, by refusing to say whether or not he intended it as personal, he forced Mr. CONWAY, under the law of the code, to throw upon him the *onus* for a challenge. That Mr. CONWAY intended, by his allusion to Belmont, to cast any reflection on the courage of the troops engaged in that affair no one should believe, when he reflects that it was mentioned in connection with that of Springfield, where the courage of our men blazed forth with a brilliancy scarcely ever paralleled; and where two regiments of Mr. CONWAY's own constituents—whom he regards with almost superstitious love and reverence—were the most conspicuous harvesters of its bloody laurels. Whoever knows Mr. CONWAY, too, is aware that he is a man of the most absolute conscientiousness and honesty of purpose; and that his utter sincerity would not have allowed him to make a statement that he did not believe to be true, or to refuse to retract it if satisfied of its error, and invited to do so in an inoffensive manner. I do not think the affair will go any further, though it was rumored that Mr. FOUKE intended to attack Mr. CONWAY on the street.

The weather still continues delightful, and much more like October, in its best aspect, than December.

W.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Attempts of the Rebels to Cross the River at Williamsport.

Measures Taken by Gen. Banks to Prevent Them.

A Great Number of Boats Launched by the Rebels.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A gentleman who arrived from Williamsport, late last night, reports that JACKSON's brigade has been largely increased, and is supposed to amount to 9,000 men at Falling Waters.

At 9 o'clock P. M., 51 wagons belonging to the rebels were backed down to the shore, and a boat from each quietly launched into the river. Two of the boats, which were of lage size, were for the transportation of JACKSON's artillery.

At this juncture our informant left for Gen. BANKS' headquarters.

Our informant thinks that the object of JACKSON is to cross over, make a dash on Williamsport and secure the stores and arms there. He informed Col. LEONARD of all that was transpiring, and thinks the latter has taken full precautions to prevent it, by removing the stores, &c., to a more secure place, and that he also took steps to concentrate all his available force to prevent the passage of the river.

Our informant passed the Fifth Connecticut Regiment *en route* for Williamsport, two miles northwest of Boonesboro, sixteen miles from Williamsport, and BEST's Battery three-quarters of a mile in the rear of the Connecticut Fifth.

Later intelligence states that the battery reached Williamsport at 6 A. M., this morning, having passed the Connecticut regiment on the route.

Our informant met at Dam No. 4, yesterday, a deserter from JACKSON's Brigade, a resident of Rappahannock County, Virginia, who said JACKSON had not less than 15,000 men; but this is considered an exaggeration by our informant, who had for one hour a good view of JACKSON's whole command.

The deserter stated that JACKSON's Regulars, including a Georgia regiment which had just joined him, were determined to go to the "devil" with their commander; but the militia were equally as obstinate in refusing to cross the river.

JACKSON was determined to cross the Potomac this morning.

On receipt of this intelligence by Gen. BANKS, orders were issued to the Third Brigade, Gen. WILLIAMS commanding, to be prepared to perform a forced march to Williamsport at a moment's notice, but up to 10 o'clock this morning the Brigade had not moved, but was in readiness to leave at any time.

LATER.—It is reported on the street that one regiment only is about to move, which indicates that JACKSON has not sufficient strength to execute his threat, but has probably tried the experiment and met with a check. Firing was heard at 6 o'clock, the hour at which BEST's Battery had probably reached the river opposite Falling Waters.

Passengers by Hagerstown stage report rumors of firing at Falling Waters this morning, and a thousand other reports, but nothing authentic. There was considerable excitement there. The stage left at 6 A. M.

A SHOT FIRED AT THE TRANSPORT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

As the transport steamer *New-Brunswick*, having on board the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, was proceeding down the harbor last Tuesday night on her way to Annapolis, the Revenue cutter fired a blank shot to bring her to. This warning was not heeded by the pilot, whereupon the cutter sent up signal rockets, and when the steamer had reached the Narrows, a shot was fired from Fort Hamilton, striking the supports of the steamer's walking-beam, and, in the rebound, falling into a state-room, which, fortunately, was not occupied at the time. The soldiers were at a loss to understand the import of the iron messenger, and were much surprised that the first gun should be from a United States fort. No damage was done to the machinery of the vessel. The Captain is a stranger to this port, and was not aware of the Revenue cutter's mission, but certainly no excuse can be offered on the part of the pilot for not immediately attending to the signal.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ONE DAY LATER, BY THE JURA.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Unabated Excitement in England Concerning the Trent Affair.

A PACIFIC LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

The Course the British Government Means to Pursue.

Almost Universal Silence of the French Press.

NAPOLEON OFFERS HIS SERVICES.

The Views of Messrs. Cobden and Bright.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Jura*, Captain AITON, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 5th, and Londonderry on the 6th instant, arrived here this morning.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th inst.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 6th inst.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

The excitement in relation to the *Trent* affair continued unabated.

The London *Times*, "city article," says that the stock market, on the 4th instant, was more heavy and unsettled than at any period since the commencement of the difficulty. At the close, however, there was a slight rally in the fund.

The United States Consul at Paris had communicated to the French papers the following letter from Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT:

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

MY DEAR SIR: You were right in doubting the declaration imputed to me, to wit: That the Cabinet at Washington had given orders to seize Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, even under a neutral flag, for I was not even aware that the Government had had that point even under consideration. At the time of my leaving New-York it was not known that the *San Jacinto* had returned to the American seas; and it was generally supposed those persons had escaped to Cuba for the purpose of reëmbarking in the *Nashville*, in pursuit of which vessel the *James Adger* and other cruisers had been dispatched.

I think I can satisfy you in a few words that you have no serious occasion to feel concerned about our relations with England, if, as her rulers profess, she has no disposition to encourage the dissensions in America.

In the first place, it is almost superfluous to say to you that every instinct of prudence as well as of good neighborhood prompts our Government to regard no honorable sacrifice too great, for the preservation of the friendship of Great Britain. This must be obvious to all the world. At no period of our history has her friendship been of more importance to our people; at no period has our Government been in a condition to make greater concessions to preserve it. The two nations are united by interests and sympathies—commercial, social, political, and religious, almost as the two arms to one body, and no one is so ignorant as not to know that what harms one, must harm the other in a corresponding degree.

I am persuaded that the British Government can entertain no doubt upon this point, but if it does, I feel that I may take it upon myself to say that the President of the United States, when made aware of its existence, will lose no opportunity of dispelling it.

Nor is there anything, I venture to affirm, in the seizure of these rebel emissaries which ought to receive an unfriendly construction from England. Her statesmen will not question the legal right of an American vessel of war to search any commercial vessel justly suspected of transporting contraband of war; that right has never been surrendered by England; it was even guaranteed to her by the Treaty of Paris, and British guns frowning down upon nearly every strait and Inland sea upon the globe, are conclusive evidence that she regards this right as one, the efficacy of which may be not yet entirely exhausted. Of course, there is much that is irritating and vexatious in the exercise of this right under the most favorable circumstances, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when the maritime States of the world will agree in placing neutral commerce beyond the reach of such vexations. The United States Government has been striving to this end for more than fifty years; to this end, early in the present century and in its infancy as a nation, it embarked in a war with the greatest naval power in the world, and it is even now a persistent suitor at every maritime Court in Europe for a more liberal recognition of the rights of neutrals than of the other great maritime nations have yet been disposed to make. But till those rights are secured by proper international guarantees upon a comprehensive and enduring basis, of course England cannot complain of an act for which in all its material bearings her own naval history affords such numerous precedents.

Whether the captive from the *Trent* were contraband of war or not, is a question which the two Governments can have no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. If Mr. SEWARD cannot satisfy Earl RUSSELL that they were, I have no doubt Earl RUSSELL will be able to satisfy Mr. SEWARD that they were not. If they were, as all authorities concur in admitting, agents of the rebellion, it will be difficult to satisfy impartial minds that they were any less contraband than a file of rebel soldiers or a battery of hostile cannon.

But even should there be a difference of opinion upon this point, it is very clear that our Government had sufficient grounds for presuming itself in the right, to escape the suspicion of having wantonly violated the relations of amnity which the two countries profess a desire to preserve and cultivate.

The pretence that we ought to have taken the *Trent* into port, and had her condemned by a Prize Court, in order to justify our seizure of four of her passengers, furnishes a very narrow basis on which to fix a serious controversy between two great nations. Stated in other words, an offence would have been less if it had been greater. The wrong done to the British flag would have been mitigated if, instead of seizing the four rebels, we had seized the ship, detained all her passengers for weeks, and confiscated her cargo. I am not surprised that Capt. WILKES took a different view of his duty, and of what was due to the friendly relations which sussisted between the two Governments. The renowned common sense of the English people, I believe, will approve of his effort to make the discharge of a very unpleasant duty as little vexatious as possible to all innocent parties.

If, under these circumstances, England should deem it her duty, in the interest of civilization, to insist upon the restoration of the men taken from under the protection of her flag, it will be from a conviction, without doubt, that the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals, which she has taken the leading part in establishing, requires revision, and with a suitable disposition on her part to establish those rights upon a just, humane and philosophic basis. Indeed, I am happy to see an intimation in one of the leading metropolitan journals, which goes far to justify this inference. Referring to the decisions of the English Admiralty Courts, now quoted in defence of the seizure of the American rebels on board the *Trent*, the London *Times* of Nov. 28 says:

"So far as the authorities go, the testimony of international law-writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas. * * * But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels, carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest, were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do in these days."

If England, as we are here encouraged to hope, is disposed to do her part in stripping war of half its horrors by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by our Government, and commended by every principal of justice and humanity, she will find no ground, in the visit of the *Trent*, for controversy with our Government. I am sure the President and people of the United States would be but too happy to let these men go free, unnatural and unpardonable as their offences have been, if by it they can emancipate the commerce of the world. Greatly as it would be to our disadvantage at the present crisis to surrender any of those maritime privileges of belligerents which, sanctioned by the law of nations, I feel that I take no responsibility in saying that the United States will be faithful to her traditional policy upon this subject, and to the spirit of her political institutions.

On the other hand, should England be unprepared to make a corresponding sacrifice; should she feel that she could not yet afford to surrender the advantages which the present maritime code gives to a dominant naval power, of course she will not put herself in a false position by asking us to do it. In either case, therefore, I do not see how the friendly relations of the two Governments are in any immediate danger of being disturbed.

That the over-prompt recognition as belligerents, of a body of men, however large, so long as they constituted a manifest minority of the nation, wounded the feelings of my countrymen deeply, I will not affect to deny, nor that that act, with some of its logical consequences which have already occurred, has planted in the breasts of many, the suspicion that their kindred in England wish them evil rather than good; but the statesmen to whom the political interests of these two great people are confided, act upon higher responsibilities and with better lights, and you may rest assured that an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America, cannot occur without some other and graver provocation than has yet been given by either nation. WINFIELD SCOTT.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Paris, Dec. 2, 1861.

To ——, Esq.

The London *Star* thinks that Gen. SCOTT's letter will receive a hearty response in England as a message of peace.

The London *Times* says that Gen. SCOTT, like his countrymen, is rather inclined to disavow the conception of the outrage than to repudiate it, now that it has been done.

The London *Herald* wonders how the old soldier would have remedied the matter had the outrage been perpetrated by a British war steamer on a United States vessel.

The Paris *Temps* announces that NAPOLEON has tendered his services to the British Government.

The Paris *Temps* is also informed that in case the American Government refuses to give satisfaction the English Cabinet has resolved to recall Lord LYONS from Washington, recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the Southern ports. England would not then declare war, but leave it to the United States to do as they please.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor on the 4th inst., and a Royal Proclamation was immediately issued, prohibiting the export of arms, ammunition and military stores, and also lead.

BY THE QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.—Whereas in and by a certain statute, made and passed in the Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of our reign, and intituled, "The Customs Consolidation Act, 1853," it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows, that is to say: "The following goods may, by proclamation or order in council, be prohibited either to be exported or carried coastwise: arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which Her Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man, and if any goods so prohibited shall be exported from the United Kingdom, or carried coastwise, or be water-borne to be so exported or carried, they shall be forfeited."

And whereas, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to prohibit either to be exported or carried coastwise the articles hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: Arms, ammunition, and military stores, (including percussion caps and tubes,) and also lead, (being an article which we judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores,) we therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, and by this our royal proclamation, do order and direct that from and after the date hereof all arms, ammunition and military stores, (including percussion caps and tubes,) and also lead, shall be, and the same are, hereby prohibited either to be exported from the United Kingdom or carried coastwise.

Given at our Court at Windsor this 4th day of December, 1861, and in the 25th year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

At the Court at Windsor, the 4th day of December, 1861, present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council,

Whereas it has appeared expedient and necessary to her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to prohibit the articles hereinafter mentioned to be exported or carried coastwise from the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, and the Isle of Man respectively, except as hereinafter provided. Her Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the publication of this order in the said islands, respectively, the following articles, namely: Arms, ammunition and military stores (including percussion caps and tubes,) and also lead, shall be and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported or carried coastwise from the said islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, and the Isle of Man respectively, except with the license of the Lieutenant-Governor or other officer administering the Government of such islands respectively for that purpose first had and obtained. And the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, and the Isle of Man respectively for the time being, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may appertain.

The proclamation was in time to stop large quantities of arms in course of shipment to the United States.

It was rumored that the export of saltpetre to certain ports will be admitted under bonds that it is not for transhipment.

It was reported that privateers, both Federal and Confederate, were cruising in the chops of the English channel near Scilly.

Two British ships of war have been ordered to proceed immediately to the West Indies to act as a convoy and protect English mail steamers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns that when Mr. SLIDELL was taking leave of his wife on board the *Trent*, he placed his dispatches in her hand, told her to go to her cabin, sit at the port-hole, and that if an attempt was made to take the box from her, to drop it into the sea. Mrs. SLIDELL obeyed his orders, was not molested, and took the dispatches safely to England.

The Paris *Patrie* learns that the *San Jacinto*, in November last, searched a French vessel, and also a Danish and Portuguese vessel. These facts, says the *Patrie*, are of some importance as proving that the Cabinet at Washington fancies that it has the power to exercise the right of search to its full extent.

At a banquet given to Mr. BRIGHT, at Rochdale, a letter was read from Mr. CORDEN, in which he urged a suspension of judgment in the Slidell and Mason affair until it was known whether the American Government authorized the act, and if so, on what grounds they justified it. The letter adds, the matter in dispute must be decided now by British international law. If the American Government should assume the responsibility of the act, we should claim for the reasoning of their legal advisers the same considerations which they are bound to give to the arguments of the British law officers. Whatever be the issue of the legal controversy, however, we could not hope to bring the question to a more satisfactory solution by an appeal to arms. The letter then argued in favor of a complete revision of the international maritime code, and concludes by expressing his (CORDEN's) belief that any interference by England

and France in the affairs of America, whether by breaking the blockade or permanently acknowledging the independence of the South, would only aggravate and protract the quarrel. A servile war might be kindled in the South leading ultimately, perhaps, to the destruction of the cotton plant in the Southern States.

Mr. BRIGHT made an elaborate speech. He rejected the theory that the protective tariff of the United States had led to the rebellion, contending, on the contrary, that it was Slavery which was mainly responsible for the disruption. He declined to express a decided opinion as to the legality of the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL—but whether it was legal or not, he held that the act was both impolitic and bad. He thought that it would be found that Capt. WILKES had acted without authority from the United States Government, and he had no doubt that if the legal advisers of the Cabinet at Washington came to a decision that the act could not be justified by law, that fitting reparation would be made.

It was, however, a question of law, and the American Government, if they considered the act legal would be able to show that fifty and sixty years ago, during the wars of that time, there were scores of cases at least as bad as this, and some infinitely worse. He strongly condemned the warlike feeling which had been exhibited, and scouted the assertions that Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet were determined to pick a quarrel with England. Mr. BRIGHT concluded with an eloquent peroration of sympathy for the North, eliciting loud cheers.

The strength of the American Navy was being canvassed in England.

The London *Times* says that, although the Federal Navy scarcely presents a dozen worthy antagonists, it would be imprudent in the extreme to despise the power of the Americans at sea. We have done this once, and paid the cost of our thoughtlessness. The Americans will do little, but what little they do they will do well. They will give our heavy squadrons a wide berth and concentrate their efforts on single ships.

Hostile demonstrations were being made in various parts of England. One was made at Bristol, on the departure of an Armstrong battery from that place for shipment *via* Melbourne to Canada.

The London *Morning Post* is sanguine that although the European intervention in Mexico will be carried out, there will ensue a bloodless success, which will enable the three Powers to take possession of those material guarantees which have been thought necessary.

The ship *Lady Franklin*, from London for New-York, in ballast, had put into Plymouth on fire, and was sunk in eight fathoms of water. The crew are suspected of firing the ship. Seven of them, who are said to be Southerners, had run away.

Eight of the crew of the American ship *Pleiades* were under arrest at Cardiff for having murdered the mate and one of the crew.

The Continental news is of slight importance.

Lord CANNING had invested several Indian celebrities with the new order of the Star of India.

The London Money market on the 5th inst. was quiet. The best bills were sold at 2⅝@2¾ per cent. discount.

American Securities had been forced at low rates to avoid the risk of loss from an apprehended stoppage of dividends.

British and neutral ships to India were insuring at 10 per cent. for the war risk, and to Amsterdam at 15 per cent. An American ship to Boston had paid 30 per cent.

FRANCE.

The speculations from France in regard to the English-American difficulty are contradictory.

Some writers say that France will remain a quiet spectator of passing events. Others state that there is a disposition to employ the army and navy in case of war. The preponderating feeling, however, is represented to be as favorable to a reconciliation between England and America.

The Paris Bourse on the 4th inst. was firm at f.69@f.55.

The *Patrie* says that the arrest of the Maronite Agent of France in Lebanon, (Syria,) is an insult which the Government must resent.

It was reported that the French Minister at Washington had reported to his Government a refusal on the part of the Cabinet at Washington to deliver up dispatches addressed from Paris to the French Consuls at Charleston and New-Orleans.

The *Patrie* has an article on the trouble between England and America, in which it argues that France is not interested in the question at issue between them. But it says that if England fails to get reparation for the *Trent* affair, a new state of things may ensue, and that if England recognized the Southern States, the other Powers of Europe must necessarily take such a change into consideration, for the sake of their commercial interests and a desire for the termination of the war. If the Southern Confederacy, by its recognition by one of the great Powers, should enjoy public rights as a nation, other States would have to consider what attitude such important modifications would impose upon them, and the Cabinet at Washington would have to bear the responsibility of a solution which the necessities of commerce and political influence would impose upon Europe.

ITALY.

Contrary to expectation, GARIBALDI had arrived at Turin and appeared in the Chamber of Deputies, where the Roman and Neapolitan question continued under discussion.

RATAZZI explained the failure of the negotiations in reference to Rome, and stated he was convinced that the French Government desired to terminate its occupation of Rome, and was a sincere friend to Italy. He said that his late visit to France was purely personal, and denied the malevolent rumors growing out of it.

POLAND.

The Marquis of Wielopolskie had withdrawn his resignation.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail reached Marseilles on the 4th inst. The news is unimportant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 6.

An Admiralty notice was issued yesterday, requiring all men on leave of absence to return immediately to their respective ships.

The iron-clad frigate *Warrior* is coaling for service on the North American coast, if needed.

There was quite a rise yesterday in sugar and saltpetre.

No charters are now being taken for American vessels.

Little or nothing is doing for passengers or cargoes.

Several of the morning papers have leaders on Mr. BRIGHT's recent speech.

The *Times* says: "Let America judge by the speech of her greatest admirer how little can be said for her outrage upon a friendly, although neutral country. Let her also know that in the country even this, comparatively moderate, is but a voice with an echo."

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 6.

Warlike preparations continue to be made.

A considerable number of troops are under orders to leave for Canada.

The steamship *Persia* has been chartered by the Government, as well as the *Australasian*. The *America* takes the place of the latter for New-York to-morrow.

The London *Daily News* thinks that if the American Government will treat the difficulty in the spirit that Gen. SCOTT urges, war may be avoided.

All seamen on leave of absence are ordered to join their ships at once.

The American shipping interest is already disastrously affected.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 6.

It is reported that Mr. ADAMS regards his recall as inevitable.

The tone of reserve of the French Press increases. Several leading Paris papers blame the English Government for having yielded to the pressure of public opinion, as represented merely by Manchester and Liverpool, and for having acted too hastily in the *Trent* affair.

Sir PETER LAURIE, a well-known citizen of London, is dead.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The *Patrie* contains this evening the following strange announcement, which the news from New-York does not confirm: "On the arrival of the news of the affair of the *Trent* the City of New-York was spontaneously illuminated—the population joining with the Government, and making energetic manifestations in favor of absolute resistance against any demand on the part of England."

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The Federal Council has addressed another note to France in reference to the affair of the Dappes, renewing its demands for satisfaction for the violation of Swiss territory, on the ground of the Federal Commissioner's report. The Federal Council also states in this note that Switzerland will not enter into any negotiations with the French Government under the present circumstances.

AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 1.

It is asserted on reliable authority, that Austrian forces have entered the Hertzegovina.

TURKEY.

SCUTARI, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The Turkish free corps has repulsed the Montenegrins, who had burnt the village of Ruzel, and were here waiting reinforcements. The free corps were afterwards dispatched to protect several villages threatened by the enemy.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 30.

Yesterday the Plenipotentiaries appointed to negotiate the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein held a conference which lasted several hours.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Commerce were present at the conference.

ITALY.

TURIN, Saturday, Nov. 30.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Baron RESCASON stated he would shortly lay on the table of the House the documents relative to the differences between Italy and Spain, concerning the Neapolitan archives.

Sig. MESSARI proposed that a pension of 1,000 francs should be granted to every one of the thousand perons who accompanied GARIBALDI in his expedition to Marsala.

THE BRAZIL MAIL.

LISBON, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Magdalena* has arrived from the Brazils, and will leave for Southampton at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with 38 passengers, £44,600 in specie, 1,404 bags of coffee, 350 bags of Tapioca, 1,319 rolls of tobacco and 147 packages of sundries.

RIO JANEIRO, Friday, Nov. 8.

Exchange on London 25¾@25¾. Coffee, good first, 6$1400@6$1600. Shipments since the departure of the last steamer, 154,780 bags, including 118,287 for the Channel; stock, 115,000 bags. Freights for the Channel, 50s.@60s.

At Bahia, Exchange on London was quoted at 25⅛; Cotton, 9$1600@9$1800; Sugar, white, 2$1400@2$1600, brown, 2$1@2$1100. Exchange on London at Pernambuco, 25¾@26; Sugar, second quality, 4$1@4$1260, brown, 2$1080@2$1100; Cotton, 12$1@12$1100.

The French steamer *Navarre* arrived at Pernambuco on the 12th inst.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

The mails by the *Europa* reached this City yesterday morning. A very ample summary of her news was telegraphed from Halifax, but our London and Paris correspondence on the excitement produced by the Mason and Slidell affair, and the extracts which we give from London and Paris journals, will be read with great interest.

London papers to the evening of the 30th ult., are received by the *Europa*.

It is confirmed, and officially announced that the opinions of the Law officers of the Crown has been given on the Mason and Slidell question, and that it is opposed to the American pretension.

An unofficial meeting of British Cabinet Ministers was held on the 29th, and a Cabinet Council met on the 30th, to decide what course to pursue on the American question.

Commander WILLIAMS, R. N., the naval agent in charge on board the contract mail steamer *Trent*, on his arrival in London, at once proceeded to the Admiralty, and was for several hours occupied with the members of the Board in town.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Case of the Nashville—Hospitalities of the Southampton People—Corruption of the Press—Capt. Nelson Everywhere Denied Redress—Indignation of Americans—The News from the Trent—The Government and the Press for War—An Estimate of the Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

When I wrote last week, we were still waiting anxiously to hear the decision of the Government in regard to the *Nashville*; but that whole affair has now been so studiously thrust into the shade, and others of more pressing importance taken its place, that it is necessary to make some little effort of memory to run back through the rapid changes of the last seven days, and take up the thread again where it was then broken off.

As I have said, we were all waiting anxiously a week ago for the decision of the Government on the *Nashville* case. It was understood that there were three points on which our people would try to make their attacks, and on which the Government would have to decide. The first was that the commander of the *Nashville* had no papers which gave him authority to capture or to burn any vessel whatever, nor anything to show that the *Nashville* was a Government vessel. The second was, that even if her authority were proved, she had still violated the English neutrality by bringing prisoners and articles taken from the *Harvey Birch* into an English port, in direct opposition to the Admiralty regulation, which forbade vessels of either side to bring their prizes into British jurisdiction. The third was that, under the neutrality, she could not be allowed to refit, nor to take on board any articles which should increase her ability to do harm—such as powder, guns or other munitions of war. These were the three points, as I understand, on which the *Nashville* could have been brought under the notice of this Government, and at least detained until our Government could send out a steamer to look after her.

From the details given in the newspapers and from private accounts, the process chosen by our authorities seems to have been a double one. It is supposed that already, last week, Mr. ADAMS made a formal representation to the Government; and, pending an answer to that, took measures with the Consul to obtain a search-warrant against the *Nashville*, and to bring her at once before the Courts. At the same time, some of the newspapers announced officially that the *Nashville* would not be allowed to refit, any further than to repair damages and take in coals and provisions. This was the position of the affair on Monday. But in the meanwhile it became generally known that the people of Southampton were showing very active sympathy with the vessel and her officers. It was said that many of the principal men of the city were going on board of her, and were dined and fêted by Capt. PEGRAM, whom in return they were introducing everywhere as a friend and a hero. The newspapers began to teem with their lies, and the spirit of the Press was evidently sympathy with them. The *Observer*, the Sunday paper, contained at the head of its telegraphic news, which had arrived by the *Europa*, a report that the Beaufort Expedition had been defeated with immense loss, and in another column a report of the history of Capt. PEGRAM and his good offices in former times to the British. Other papers showed equally the effects of the money and the attention which the Southerners here have lavished on the Press. Still, as a general thing, the arrival of the *Nashville* had, among all respectable men, done more good than harm to the Northern side, and the feeling was, in fact, against her, though very mildly so.

On Monday an application was formally made to the magistrates at Southampton for a search-warrant against the *Nashville*, which the Lord Mayor of London, though willing, was unable to grant; and then more irritation ensued. The magistrates, headed by a stupid and wrong-headed Dogberry named ENGLEDUE, refused to entertain the motion, and contemptuously referred it to the Foreign Office. Turned off in this manner at Southampton, our lawyers came back to London, and PEGRAM and YANCEY set up a howl of triumph over their victory, which the *Times* joined in. The next day was Tuesday, and our lawyers at once applied to Earl RUSSELL, at the Foreign Office, for the warrant which they were unable to obtain elsewhere. They were received with the assurance that Lord RUSSELL had no power to grant such a warrant, and that he could do nothing for them.

It now began to look as though we were refused common justice, and there were no means in England of bringing this case into the courts. All these facts were stated in the papers one by one, and there may have been others of which the public know nothing. What Earl RUSSELL's reply may have been to Mr. ADAMS' application, is unknown, so far as I can discover, or whether any answer at all has yet arrived. It may have been wholly satisfactory, but in the meantime all Americans were in a blaze. These refusals, even to listen to their wishes, produced an anger such as can hardly be described. All sorts of propositions were afloat; to burn the Nashville; to blow her up; to cut her out and sink her; to fit up a steamer to lay in wait for her when she came out; and many others of like kind. This was the state of mind among all the loyal Americans; a feeling of humiliation and recklessness; when on Wednesday morning news came of the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and the insult to the British flag. It may well be imagined with what savage exultation this violent step was received by all those who were smarting under the insults which our flag was now receiving in England, and how glad the Americans were to repay, for once, at any cost, the heavy debt under which they lay.

On that point, at least, we may rest calm and contented. Beyond a doubt the debt has been paid off, with all its arrears of interest, and we have had the satisfaction of seeing the English suffer under as great a load of bitterness as any under which we have groaned. Never for many years has any event created such an excitement here as this. On 'Change people seemed bewildered; they could not believe what they read, and would not make up their minds for a time, what to think. Then Consols began to fall steadily, and their fall was only checked toward evening by a great firm who sent out and bought up at a rate sufficient to sustain the market. Railroad securities fell alarmingly. The universal cry was war and retaliatory measures of the most stringent kind were discussed, among which not the least popular was the sending Mr. ADAMS his passports at once. A few cool men still maintained their self-control, and discouraged all such talk, but all that evening the war fever raged with great violence, and universal confusion and panic prevailed.

The next morning the *Times* appeared, contrary to expectation, with a cool and dispassionate leader which brought people rapidly to their senses, but which was little calculated to restore much confidence; and though the city was quieter, the feeling was no less strong, and Consols continued their downward course, hurried toward evening by the announcement that ten thousand troops were ordered off to Canada. Of all the daily papers, the *Star* alone, Mr. BRIGHT's organ, maintained our right to the full extent. The *News* was very savage indeed, and all the American party were cast down and anxious. It was understood that the Crown lawyers meant to declare the act illegal, and it was not doubted that Lord PALMERSTON, who has the reputation, more than any other man, of offensive vigilance over the British flag, would be rather glad than otherwise of this opportunity to recover his waning popular strength and of leading public opinion. This idea was justified Friday morning by the tone of the Press, which intimated very plainly what the course of the Government would be. At such a crisis as this it is generally understood that the Press takes its tone from Lord PALMERSTON, who has managed, in his long career, to obtain a control over it such as no other leader has ever gained. The tone of the Press yesterday was plainly war. No less clear was the indication contained in the fact generally asserted, that Government had forbidden the export of saltpetre and of all contraband of war; a prohibition caused, perhaps, by the statement that agents from America have bought up all the saltpetre in the market, an enormous quantity, the object of which was not clear. Consols still fell, as well as other kinds of securities, and the impression was more general than ever that the result of the Cabinet Council held in the afternoon would be an impracticable demand on the American Government, and hostilities consequent on its rejection. Some small return of hope was caused by the story that Mr. ADAMS had repudiated the act of Capt. WILKES, and it was very generally reported that he had assured Lord PALMERSTON, on his honor, that the *San Jacinto* had acted without authority and would be disavowed. It turned out, however, on inquiry, that Mr. ADAMS had not even seen Lord PALMERSTON, and had persistently declined to commit himself in any way on the subject, asserting that he had no advices which warranted him in doing so. In this feverish state the city has continued thus far, and as it is now evident that the Government means to take a war ground, the overwhelming majority of the people applaud and support the decision. There can be no doubt that war is staring us in the face.

It is a state of things much to be regretted. Indeed it is overwhelming. Nor was it at all necessary. Six months more would have decided our civil war, and then if we liked, we might have taken Great Britain in hand, but as our affairs now stand, a foreign war was neither necessary nor expedient. This Government did not want to have a war, nor would it accept one now, except that it knows that popular opinion demands it, and in the present excited state of the public mind, strong measures are necessary. Our technical right to seize the men may be perfect, and the decision of the Crown lawyers in saying that if we had insulted them more they would have had nothing to say, may be a mere quibble, but it does not change the fact that to use our right was, as matters stood, a blunder if not a crime.

On the other hand there is still one measure that may save us, or at least weaken very much the force of the war party here. In a position of affairs like the present, it would be the worst of folly not to seize every weapon, no matter how savage; not to strike with our whole force on every point, no matter at what cost, that still remains open to attack. *If our Government hopes to maintain itself, it must now act with all the vigor or all the violence that can be used. The slaves, wherever we can get at them, must be freed and armed.* Such a measure would still have great effect here, notwithstanding the bitterness of feeling against the North, for no Englishman would like to appear as the upholder of the slave system, and it would give our friends courage to come out again in opposition to the war policy. This is the one means of escape that it still open to us, and if the blunders we have committed shall lead to that result, Providence may yet bring us through the trial.

There are, meanwhile, many rumors afloat, though none that seem very well founded. It is supposed that the first step of this Government on the rejection of its demands, will be to send our Minister his passports; the second, to recognize the South; the third, to raise the blockade. How much of all this is really decided upon, I will not venture to say, but it seems to be all a logical sequence, and people here are preparing for the crash.

FROM PARIS.

How the Trent Affair is Received in France—Opinions of the French Press—Gen. Scott, etc.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861.

The excitement could hardly have been greater at New-York, when the news of the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON arrived there, than it was at Paris, yesterday, when the same news arrived here. The Unionists shouted with joy at the bold stroke, while the Secessionists swore loud and long, and predicted an immediate war with England. The news of the taking of Beaufort, which arrived only two days before, had not put the latter in a very good humor for this new and unexpected event, and their wrath was vehement and unbounded. A few timid Unionists saw in the event the gathering of a dangerous storm, and talked as if they thought the fate of the Republic was sealed. But the doubting ones were, in a measure, assured when they learned that Gen. SCOTT declared "that the United States Government was in the right, and that this was the best thing which had been done since the commencement of the war."

The scene at the French Bourse was a most exciting one. Only the day before, the Government had thrown down the barriers which had converted the Bourse into a show, which was only to be seen on the payment of a tax of one franc. During the year of more that this tax had existed, the Bourse had languished and had lost much of its animation, by the exclusion of the great body of small speculators. Now, however, this maelstrom of passion and excitement, this mob of pushing, struggling, yelling, screaming men, returned to its former habits again, and it was exactly in the second day of the new life that this news from America fell like a bomb in its midst. What a god-send for the "bears!" The funds had been steadily rising on account of the removal of the tourniquets at the door—it requires so little to send a thrill through such a delicate organization!—and now was the opportune moment for taking revenge on the "bulls." The dispatch was posted at the door at 2 o'clock, and the first effect was to send the whole assemblage reeling back with astonishment. Was there ever such audacity! With such a war at home, and yet shaking the British lion by the beard! Was there ever? Did you ever? etc., etc. The first moment of astonishment over, the "bulls" looked unutterable things, while the "bears" grew joyous. Soon the dispatch acquired a verbal addition to the effect that a rupture between the United States and England had taken place, and later on, that Mr. ADAMS had received his passports from the English Government! All this, it will be readily divined, was the work of the "bears," but in the first moment of excitement nothing was too absurd for belief, and the funds, which had been for several days gradually rising, closed with a decline of 30 centimes. Then the "bears" went home with their pockets plethoric to suffocation, uttering blessings long and loud on Capt. WILKES and the *San Jacinto*. To-day there was another decline of 30 centimes, but the mild tone of the English journals of this morning will probably arrest this downward tendency.

What is remarkable and worthy of notice, the funds declined on every Exchange in Europe, and at Vienna and St. Petersburg the excitement and the decline were nearly as great as at Paris and London.

The *Moniteur*, in noticing this event, confines itself to a relation of the facts, and utters no opinion. It, however, devotes a large amount of space to the subject, and calls it "a grave event." M. GAILLARDET, in the *Constitutionnel*, is more moderate than we had been led to expect, in view of his late violent and vindictive assaults on the republic. He, however, concludes that it is a high-handed and unjustifiable act, which will require an apology and ample reparation, or a war. But he does not lose sight of the great hobby he has mounted before the French people—that of the impossibility of conquering the South. He terminates by finding in a war with England the solution of the struggle between the North and the South, a solution, of course, all to the advantage of the South. The *Journal des Débats*, a journal which cannot be bought, which has no private interests of any kind in the struggle, and whose influence is correspondingly great, defends the act of the National Government; it places diplomatic agents in the same category as guns, powder, army officers and spies, and thinks neither the prisoners nor the English Government will attempt to deny their official character, since the English Consul in Cuba called on them in official costume. This being the case, the *Débats* contends that English precedents cover the whole question and justify the proceeding. The *Patrie*, which is supposed to hold only such opinions on the American question as can be had for a consideration, publishes a leader full of incoherence and empty sound, which declares that nothing less than a war and a good thrashing can atone for such an outrageous and uncalled-for act; and the writer in the *Patrie* evidently hopes that we will get the said thrashing in order that the Southern Confederacy may arise glorious and shining out of the ashes of the conflagration. The *Pays* belongs to the same school of politics just now as the *Patrie*, and is very violent in its denunciations of the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto*. The *Opinion Nationale* and the *Presse*, while laying stress upon the extreme gravity of the act, admit that precedent is on our side, and hope for an arrangement without a war. The *Siècle* seems to have been frightened out of its senses by the event, and has nothing to say of its own. So that of all the leading journals the *Débats* is the only one which has thus far openly justified the act and taken up the defence of the National Government. But the *Presse*, the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Siècle*, the *Temps* and the *Charivari*, which latter has also political opinions when it is necessary, will undoubtedly to-morrow give us leaders more decided in favor of the act of the National Government.

The excitement about the capture of Messrs MASON and SLIDELL has completely covered up that about the *Nashville*, which was regarded here as a very important question, on account of the nice international points involved. The *Bermuda*, too, has arrived almost unnoticed, for the same reason. I may mention, however, in passing, that I saw, two days ago, in the hands of a friend, a letter, direct from Savannah by the *Bermuda*, which spoke in somewhat forced, but yet flattering terms of the hope of successfully resisting "the Yankee invasion." The writer declared that they had plenty to eat, and that nobody thought of yielding.

What I wrote you a fortnight ago about the projects of MIRAMON have proven true. A week thereafter, as I informed you would be the case, MIRAMON left for Mexico, to raise again the standard of revolt against JUAREZ. There has been a great deal of intrigue here and at Madrid about this Mexican Expedition, and it is now asserted that although the allies countenance MIRAMON's project of overthrowing the Constitutional Government on the presumed necessity for establishing more solid institutions for the country, they will not favor the restoration of MIRAMON to power under any title. On the contrary, it when the time comes for the Allies to abandon the Mexican territory, it is said, that a monarchy will be established; that Spain has already selected as her candidate DON SEBASTIAN, son of the first union of the wife of DON CARLOS: or if this proposition is not accepted, then Spain will propose a daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, who will with this view be married to a Spanish prince. France also is said to have a candidate in the person of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria—a candidacy proposed by France to render Austria amiable, and to bring her to treat on the subject of Venetia! Who lives will see.

Gen. SCOTT, who is staying at the Westminster Hotel in this city, yesterday received his countrymen in true City Hall style, offering a friendly shake of the hand to all who presented themselves. Some two hundred gentlemen and ladies called. Mr. DAYTON made a beautiful and appropriate speech of congratulation to the General, in which he reviewed all the distinguishing acts of his life, terminating with that most important of them all, of having stood up in the midst of the rebellion as one of the faithful among the faithless. Gen. SCOTT replied in a feeling manner to Mr. DAYTON's remarks, and said, among other things, that he had full confidence in the final restoration of harmony between the thirty-four States, and that, as soon as his health was improved, he hoped to go back, and again lend his aid to this desirable result. The General's health has been improved by his voyage to France, and although he is still suffering from a weakness of the spine and of the legs, his general health was never better. MALAKOFF.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

OPINION OF THE LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

From the London Globe, (Official Print.)

We believe that the statements made by two of our morning cotemporaries to the effect that the Law Officers of the Crown have given an opinion *that the proceedings in reference to the Trent steamship are illegal, is correct, and that the Cabinet meets this afternoon to consider what course is to be adopted in consequence.* As no decision has been come to, however, we need scarcely say that any speculations as to what that course may be, are premature.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The Law Officers of the Crown have decided that the commander of the Federal ship of war *San Jacinto* committed a breach of the law of nations in summarily seizing Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and their two friends, while they were under the protection of the British flag. If we are correctly informed, the opinion of the jurists, to whom the case was referred by the Government, is, that the right of the Federal Government, acting through its officers, was confined to searching and visiting the *Trent*, and that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war had been found on board her the proper course was to take the ship into port, and have the question argued before a regularly constituted tribunal. The Cabinet held a protracted sitting, yesterday, but nothing definite has transpired as to the course the Government will adopt. The *Evening Herald* is "glad to learn" that Ministers have decided upon an immediate demand for the restitution of the captured passengers, together with "a suitable apology for the insult offered the British flag;" but it is hardly necessary to say that, in the absence of better authority for so important a statement, our cotemporary's announcement must be viewed as, at least, premature.

From the London Globe.

The decision of the Law Officers of the Crown has not been long waited for in the case of the seizure of the four Southern gentlemen on board the *Trent* steamer. It has not been thought proper to base that decision on broader grounds *than sufficed to sustain a judgment on the violent proceeding committed by the officers of the San Jacinto.* That proceeding has now been declared by the legal advisers of her Majesty's Government contrary to international law, without going into the further question upon which they were not called to give an opinion—what might have been the decision of a regularly constituted Court as to the circumstances under which MESSRS. SLIDELL and MASON had taken their passage to this country. It is enough to declare that Commander WILKES and Lieut. FAIRFAX *cannot be recognized as Judges of any such Court, or permitted to usurp their functions.* The citizens of the Northern States may, if they choose, consider that the functions of Commander-in-Chief of their forces by sea and land, carries with it, as of course, the right of suspending the liberties of the citizens, and setting at defiance the decisions of the tribunals of the United States. But this country recognizes no extra legal powers of an epaulietted judiciary against the subjects of the British Empire, or unarmed voyagers under the British flag. If the officers of the *San Jacinto* supposed themselves entitled to stop the mail-steamer *Trent*, as carrying "contraband of war," (however forced the construction by which that term could be twisted into application to the persons of four civilians,) *their duty was to take her into some port where the case could be tried.* We yesterday indicated that alternative to the proceeding actually adopted; and it is now understood that it is upon this point—this taking of the law into their own hands, and making themselves at once judges and executioners—that decision has been given by the Law Officers of the Crown against the forcible removal of the four passengers in question from on board the *Trent*, as contrary to the law of nations.

From the London Times.

The Cabinet met yesterday to deliberate on the steps which should be taken to obtain satisfaction for the recent outrage on the British flag. On so momentous an occasion we cannot doubt that every point was discussed with the utmost care, and that the decision was not arrived at without a full consideration of the possible consequences. Among the members of the present Government are men of the greatest experience and the most profound learning. Lord PALMERSTON has been engaged in political life for half a century, and has conducted the foreign affairs of this country during an age pregnant with revolutions and dynastic changes. Lord RUSSELL has all his life made constitutional history and law his study, and his opinions may always be counted upon in favor of national and individual liberty. It would have been difficult to find at any period a more profound knowledge combined with a more judicial mind than are united in Sir CORNWALL LEWIS, and in the Lord Chancellor the Government has an adviser whose reputation as a jurist is second to none in Europe. Furthermore, it may be stated that the Cabinet has continually availed itself of the assistance of the Law Officers of the Crown, and that the course it has resolved upon is in accordance with their mature and reiterated opinions. The public will therefore feel that in supporting Her Majesty's Government, they do but assert a claim that is founded in truth and justice. We may say, then, that the Cabinet has come to the conclusion that the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto* in seizing passengers on board a British vessel, and carrying them forcibly away, *is a clear violation of the law of Nations, and one for which reparation must be at once demanded.* In all probability the next steamer will carry out a dispatch, *instructing Lord Lyons to demand reparation for the ill-advised act of the San Jacinto, in seizing Messrs. Mason and Slidell, while under the protection of the British flag.* Should this just demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt that *Lord Lyons will, under the instructions of his Government, withdraw with the British Legation from Washington.*

We believe that the Cabinet has taken a view of the matter which will be satisfactory alike to the patriotism and the reason of the country. Without questioning the right of a belligerent vessel to stop and search our merchantmen for contraband of war, our Ministers entirely deny the claim which was asserted in this case, and which would permit a foreign naval officer to take persons at his own discretion from under the British flag, on the pretence that they are rebels or citizens of a hostile State. The law which governs the stopping, the seizing, the judging, and the condemning of neutral merchant ships, is clearly laid down, and being, at the best, highly oppressive to neutrals, it must be strictly adhered to. This law, even when interpreted by the harsh practice of a bygone age, contains nothing which can justify the carrying off of persons in the position of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who were, at the most, civil servants of the hostile Power, and were traveling from one neutral port to another in a neutral vessel. If the Government of Washington holds that the Confederates are belligerents, then it is bound by the laws of war, which treat only military and naval persons traveling for belligerent purposes as contraband, and even in that case direct that the contraband character shall be duly established in a Prize Court. If, on the other hand, it declares that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were seized as rebels by virtue of its Municipal Law, then the right of asylum has been clearly violated. Indeed, on the latter plea the Federal Government might station a sloop in the Channel to board the Dover and Folkestone steamers daily, and carry off every Southerner who might be found. The principle on which our Government rests its demand is, that a British ship must—until her violation of neutral rights is fully proved—*be held to be British ground, as much as if she were an actual piece of British soil, and the right to protection of all persons on board is as valid as if they were on British territory. Now, no such violation has been proved, or has been sought to be proved, against the Trent, and consequently the seizure of the four persons who were forcibly dragged from her decks was entirely illegal.*

We hear there is a possibility that the seizure was the act of the American commander, and was not expressly directed by his Government. Lieut. FAIRFAX, of the *San Jacinto*, said, we are informed, on board the *Trent*, that his commanding officer acted on his own responsibility. We fear, however, that the Federal Government had deliberately determined to seize the Southern Commissioners. That the *James Adger* came to Southampton with the intention of stopping the last West India steamer was stated at the time, and cannot now be doubted, and we are informed that Gen. SCOTT has declared, since his arrival at Paris, that the seizure of the Southern Commissioners had been the subject of Cabinet discussions at Washington long before he left. In confirmation of this opinion, we may add that, though the Federal Government has a Consul at Havana, and though the fact that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were about to leave for England in an English steamer was well known, yet no intimation was given to the English company that these passengers would be looked upon as contraband of war, or otherwise subject to seizure. The object of the Washington authorities was apparently not to prevent the sailing of their enemy's Envoys, which they had an opportunity of doing by warning the English steamers at Havana that their presence on board would subject her to seizure and forfeiture by a Prize Court; it was to get possession of the Envoys themselves, and for that purpose they made no remonstrance, as they were bound to do, against taking them on board, but secretly planned the outrage for which we are now asking reparation.

How necessary it is to uphold our strict rights in this controversy will be seen by a recent occurrence at Panama. While the Federal Captains are asserting their right to seize Secessionists on board neutral vessels, Federal Generals are asserting their right to hold them prisoners on neutral territory. The *Orizaba*, a steamer from San Francisco to Panama, had on board three gentlemen who were "suspected of Secessionist principles." Gen. SUMNER, commanding the United States land forces in the Pacific, arrested them the day before the steamer reached Panama, and determined to carry them across the Isthmus. The three gentlemen demanded the interference of the New-Grenadian Governor to protect them in neutral territory, and the Governor sent to demand their release. This "was declined by Gen. SUMNER peremptorily." The police officer, "with a force of 40 men, could not, of course offer resistance to 500 United States troops, and Gen. SUMNER was at liberty to take his prisoners with him." The Governor protested, but in vain, and the Minister of New-Granada will probably be as unsuccessful in his remonstrances at Washington. Here it will be seen there was no question of an enemy's Envoys, or of persons engaged in the military service of the enemy. The prisoners were mere *suspects*, who were thus carried by main force through a neutral's territory in spite of an official demand for their liberation.

All that now remains for us is to adjure the Government and people of the Northern States to do us justice in this matter. They must by this time know us and our unwillingness to draw the sword against them, or to take any part in their unhappy quarrel. Indeed, our patience and long-suffering have not improbably led to the series of insults of which the outrage on the *Trent* is the last and most offensive. We have maintained the most rigid neutrality in their dispute; during the year which these troubles have lasted the Americans cannot complain of a single unfriendly act on our part; and at this moment we are permitting our industry to suffer in deference to a blockade so ineffective that it is daily violated. We appeal, then, to the moderate and enlightened of the Northern people. Let them be assured that the pretensions which their Government has made cannot be allowed by any State which respects its own dignity, or even its own safety. Let them be assured that the forbearance of this country has not been dictated, as their ignorant politicians tell them, by any dread of their power, and that, though we can disregard much petulance, we will not sit down under an injury.

From the London Herald, (Conservative Organ.)

The law officers of the Crown have given their decision on the seizure of the Southern Commissioners, and it is in accordance with the verdict which public opinion has already pronounced in reference to this extraordinary outrage. They have arrived at the conclusion that it is a violation of international law. It rests with Her Majesty's Ministers to act upon their advice, and determine what shall be the redress to be demanded and exacted from the Government of the United States.

It is understood that the judgment of the legal advisers of the Cabinet has been delivered on one point only—*the right of any individual officer to assume to himself on the high seas the functions of an Admiralty Court, and condemn a ship and its cargo on his own authority.* There may be a dozen counts in an indictment against a criminal, any one of which, if sustained, may be sufficient to hang him. And in the present instance it is perhaps unnecessary to have more than the one breach of international law. Yet we may not improbably find occasion to regret that judgment has not been taken on more points than one; and that the strongest case against the commander of the *San Jacinto* has been left unnoticed. What has outraged the national sentiment of every true Englishman, is not the fact that Capt. WILKES carried off Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL instead of carrying off the *Trent*, but that passengers sailing under the British flag were molested by a foreign man-of-war; that our rights as neutrals were infringed; and that the asylum which we boast ourselves able and willing to give to all who need it by sea or by land has been violated. It is now stated that the law officers did not go into the minor question. Why not? Surely when such grave consequences, as we must now expect, hang on the issue of our communications with the American Government, it were better to put our case in the strongest light, and to leave no room for quibble or sophistry. We have not the slightest doubt that the law officers are right in their opinion. But supposing we present to Mr. SEWARD the alternative of reparation or hostilities, is it not quite possible that he and his supporters—and their name will be legion in the Northern States—will taunt us with a want of candor? They will say, and they will to some extent be justified in saying, "You virtually admit our right, and condemn your own case. We might have diverted the *Trent* from her course, and condemned ship and cargo as carrying contraband of war. We spared you that inconvenience and indignity, having gained our immediate object. Now you reproach us and threaten us with war because we did not exercise our full rights." Such an argument is quite possible from the pen of so unscrupulous a politician as Mr. SEWARD, and it will certainly expose us to the charge of fighting for the shadow and relinquishing the substance of our claim. No doubt a great principle is defended in the decision of our law officers. Had there been no forcible carrying off of passengers, but merely a seizure of dispatches or actual "contraband of war," the offence of the American officer would have been equally a violation of international law. For such a precedent would practically make every captain of a man-of-war the judge as well as the captor of his prize—a plain *reductio ad absurdum*, which American jurists will hardly defend. But it is for something more than a principle of international law that the whole heart of England is stirred; for we are sorry the Government have thought fit to limit the attention of their legal advisers to this single consideration.

However, so that the honor of our flag be vindicated, and the right of asylum asserted, the mode in which redress is obtained matters little. But we fear the American Government is little disposed to conciliate or to make concessions. We fear that the outrage of the *San Jacinto* is but one of a series of premeditated blows aimed at this country with a view to involve it in a war with the Northern States. It is currently reported in Paris—on the authority of Gen. SCOTT, we believe—that the Captain of the *San Jacinto* acted entirely in pursuance of orders given months ago by Mr. SEWARD, after the mature deliberation of the President's Cabinet. Nay more, we have been informed that the determination of the United States Government to arrest the Southern Commissioners, wherever and whenever their capture could be effected, was formally made known some time back to our own Government, and that a certain man-of-war is now well on its way to the Bahamas to protect the *Trent* from the anticipated outrage. This does not look as if the President would disavow the act of Captain WILKES; nor is it, indeed, in the nature of things that any officer would have been guilty of such an outrage on the British flag, unless he had received special instruction, unless the insult had been premeditated and the intent hostile. What the ultimate aims of the new Cleon of the North may be we know not. Possibly a war with England to this reckless politician seems the last card he has to play. He fondly imagines, perhaps, that it will afford him a looph

the United States Government, *it must not be understood that a final decision as to the course to be taken has been arrived at.* Another Cabinet Council is being held at the moment this goes to press, and we shall not, therefore, be able to communicate the result to our readers. We believe, however, we are correct in saying that, while the Government is prepared to act with firmness in the maintenance of its strict legal rights, *there is no disposition whatever to act in any manner which can be considered unfriendly toward the Government of the United States.* Much stress has been laid by some of our cotemporaries upon the apparently discourteous manner in which the right of search was exercised by Capt. WILKES. We have reason to believe that *no such feeling exists on the part of this Government.* The mode adopted by Capt. WILKES *was in entire accordance with the custom hitherto pursued on such occasions.* It is of course quite uncertain whether, in arresting the course of the *Trent*, Capt. WILKES was acting in pursuance of orders from his Government. He may have had general orders, under which he supposed himself to be acting, but it is quite possible that the Government of the United States may disavow this particular act. Whether they do so or not, it is exceedingly to be desired that the irritation on this side of the water should be permitted to subside. There can be no reason to suppose that any unfriendly feeling is entertained toward this country by President LINCOLN. His choice of an envoy to represent his Government here is a strong proof to the contrary. It is well known that no gentleman could have been selected whose feelings toward this country were more cordial and friendly than Mr. ADAMS, and we are confident that *in all the communications which have taken place between that gentleman and our Government the best understanding on both sides has prevailed.*

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

From Les Débats.

It is generally admitted that neutrals ought not to mix either directly or indirectly in war operations; that they expose themselves to lawful seizure when they carry for either of the belligerents contraband of war, troops, known spies, or other agents belonging to the service of the armies. It is very natural that the Americans should watch narrowly the waters of the Isle of Cuba, and that they should challenge all that leaves Havana, whence it is so easy to gain the coast of Florida. As the *Trent* is but a merchant vessel, and as it was not sufficiently removed from the American coast to escape all suspicion, *the Federal cruiser had the right to stop it, and to examine what was on board.* The whole discussion between President LINCOLN and England will turn upon *the real character which must be attributed to Messrs. Mason and Slidell.* President LINCOLN will doubtless allege that the arrested Commissioners were going to Europe for war purposes, and that the maritime code of civilized nations, in expressly stipulating for transports, has specified no similar privilege for vessels which perform the postal service. It may be that the contents of the dispatches which Mr. MASON and his colleagues were to communicate to one or several European Cabinets are of such a nature as to throw a light on this grave and intricate question. Unfortunately for Mr. LINCOLN, Commander WILKES has not seized those dispatches, which have arrived in England by the *La Plata*, and if they include anything which may legitimize the act of the American cruiser, or mitigate its character, it is not very likely that the only diplomatic agent of the Southern States who is at present in London will be in any hurry to publish them.

From La Patrie.

The pretext that MM. MASON and SLIDELL were seized as "contraband of war" could only be admitted if the envoys of the South had wished to make use of the *Trent* to introduce arms or ammunition into America; but they were, on the contrary, leaving America for Europe, and there were no arms on board the steamer. The emissaries or agents of a Government have never been regarded as "contraband of war." *Consequently, there has been a manifest violation of the English flag*, and it is to be feared that it was ordered by the Cabinet at Washington, in its desire to seize, at all risks, the dispatches of which the Envoys of the South were the bearers.

Under any circumstances, the British Government cannot dispense with exacting as a reparation the dismissal of the officers of the *San Jacinto*, the liberation of the passengers taken from the *Trent*, and an indemnity for them. Will the Cabinet at Washington be able to make all these concessions in face of the state of irritation in which the Press of the North keeps the population against England? It is, therefore, to be feared that complications of the most serious nature may arise between England and the United States, and we perfectly understand the impression the news produced on the London Stock Exchange.

From Le Constitutionnel.

The arrest of an English mail steamer by an American vessel of war is so serious a fact, that we may be justified in believing that the officer who committed the act did so upon his own responsibility, or that, if he was obeying instructions from the Cabinet of Washington, the latter had not sufficiently weighed the consequences.

In either case we hope that the American Government will make a reparation and satisfy the claims of England. We count upon it doing so in its own interests, which have always served as a guide to its policy.

In fact, it is impossible that the Americans should not understand how irregular is the arrest of MM. SLIDELL and MASON on board the *Trent*; how contrary it is to the law of nations; and how prejudicial the consequences of this act would be to themselves.

It would be the consecration of the "right of search," against which they have always protested, and which was one of the chief causes of the war they themselves waged with England in 1812—a right of search exercised not only on commercial vessels but on ships of war, for the mail steamers are Royal vessels, having on board a lieutenant of the Royal Navy, and their officers wear the uniform of the British navy.

By declaring contraband of war simple passengers, with or without a diplomatic mission, the Americans strike a mortal blow against the privileges of neutral States, which it is to their interest more than any one else to see respected.

From L'Opinione National.

We perfectly understand the deep sensation this event has caused in London; for if the French flag had received such an insult the whole country would have risen as one man to demand striking satisfaction. We have, in fact, always proclaimed respect for a neutral flag, and the national dignity would invincibly make us exact from others the same respect we should pay to them. We must, however, admit that the question is not quite so simple as regards England. Great Britain has always been opposed to the rights of neutrals, and if, in 1856, she made a concession from her old principles, it was solely because she found an ample compensation in the abolition of letters of marque. England, as regards neutrals, is fully bound towards us and all the Powers that adhered to the Convention of the 15th of April, 1856. But the United States were not of the number. The Washington Cabinet refused to admit the new maxims proclaimed by the Paris Congress, because the Western Government would not go the whole length in the path of commercial liberty by decreeing the complete emancipation of trading vessels in time of war.

It results from this double situation that England and the United States have remained, in their reciprocal relations, under the empire of the ancient maritime law.

From the Paris Temps.

If the Captain of the *San Jacinto* has not exceeded his instructions, the conduct of the Federal Government is unaccountable. It would appear as if it sought deliberately to put itself in the wrong. Even if it were fully convinced of its right, it should have abstained from using it, for it is clear that the advantage of the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON is far from compensating, under present circumstances, the risks of a war with England.

From the Courrier du Havre.

A fourth-rate State might submit to force whilst protesting in favor of its right. England cannot do so. She is bound, under the penalty of falling from the high rank she occupies in the world, to take up the matter with a high hand, and do justice to herself. This is for her wholly a personal affair, but which she has no need of consulting her friends or allies; the care of avenging her outraged honor concerns her alone, and if by this unspeakable insult the Federal Government hastens the recognition by England of the Southern Confederacy, it will have no one but itself to blame.

ATTITUDE OF NAPOLEON.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861.

It is said that immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the American outrage, orders were forwarded by telegraph to all the military posts to fit out with the utmost dispatch all the ships in ordinary or in reserve.

It is also stated, but I am inclined to set this down as mere gossip, that the French Government received notice some time ago of the intended outrage, and that the American Minister here, Mr. DAYTON, has been actively engaged in persuading M. THOUVENEL that the interest of France required her to join the North in "putting down" the extravagant claims of England in naval supremacy. At the same time, while I myself attach no credit to this report, it is undoubtedly the fact that the uncertainty as to the course which the Emperor may take in this "family quarrel," excites a good deal of uneasiness.

The Americans in Paris are making preparations to migrate homewards. They seem to dread that the British Government will lay an embargo on the American bottoms in English ports. They loudly assert that the demands of the British Government are preposterous, and that the North will spend its last man and its last dollar before giving up the Southern Commissioners. The Southerners, who are numerous here, are in ecstacies, and do not hesitate to proclaim that the outrage of the commander of the *San Jacinto* will do more to forward the triumph of their cause than any amount of victories that BEAUREGARD or JOHNSTON might achieve. Party feeling runs very high between the Northerns and Southerns in Paris, and it is not without interest to watch their demeanor towards each other at the public places where they are perforce thrown in contact with each other. They avoid speaking, but look bowie-knives and revolvers at each other. At Havre, I am informed, the *animus* is far more strongly displayed, and the crew of the *Bermuda*, which has just arrived there—having, as you are aware, run the blockade at Charleston—have been warned by the police not to repair to the usual haunts frequented by the Yankee sailors. The belief in a war between England and the United States is so general there, that all the New-York merchantmen are hastening to complete their cargoes, to be able to sail as soon as possible. Havre being the principal port in France for American shipping, it is easy to understand the tremendous sensation which the "difficulty" has created there.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 30.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The announcement that the Law Officers of the Crown have given an opinion that the proceedings of the Captain of the American frigate *San Jacinto* were illegal, caused Consols to open this morning at a further fall of ¼ per cent. Subsequently the heaviness increased, until transactions took place at 1 per cent. below the last price of yesterday, and 2 per cent. below the highest price of last week. Before the termination of business, however, there was a rally of about a ⅛ per cent. The first bargains for the account on the 5th of December were at 91 to 91¼ ex dividend, and after various fluctuations between 91 and 91⅛ a fresh and sudden decline took place to 90¾. From this there was a rebound to 91⅛, and after regular hours transactions were entered into at 91⅜. Bank Stock at the official close was quoted 232 to 234; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 90⅜ to ⅝; India Stock 232 to 234; India Five per Cents 105¼ to ¾; Rupee Paper, 98⅜ and 104⅜; India Bonds, 12s. to 16s. premium, and Exchequer-bills, (March,) 8s. to 12s., (June) 12s. to 15s. premium.

The recovery in the stock market this afternoon was attributed partly to an impression that the Cunard steamer due on Sunday may bring a disavowal of the act of the *San Jacinto*, and partly to a report that Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister in London, has expressed a belief that it could not have been authorized by the Washington Cabinet. The natural impression as to the conduct which civilized nations are entitled to anticipate from each other would, of course, strongly favor this view, but any very sanguine expectations are damped not merely by the numerous indications during the past six months of the determination to provoke a conflict, but also by the symptoms that the United States ship of war recently at Southampton contemplated a similar aggression. It is likewise feared that even if a disposition to a moderate course should prevail at Washington, the question may be taken out of the hands of the Government by the mob. The feeling in the city is, that were it not for this consideration, there would be little reason to apprehend serious consequences. Although there has never been much doubt as to the views of Mr. SEWARD, it has been believed for some time past that an influential section of the Cabinet have been strongly opposed to the policy of attacking this country, and it is certain that all the respectable trading classes in New-York and the principal cities were desirous only of maintaining friendly relations. The banking interest especially, who have just subscribed for £30,000,000 of stock, the chief part of which still remains on their hands, would naturally view with dismay the depreciation that must instantly follow the prospect of a rupture. Another and still more valuable ground of hope is seen to consist in the prompt, clear, and temperate expression of opinion on the part of the French press; and, although the latter circumstance can have no effect in mitigating any hostility of tone that may be brought by the in-coming steamer, there can be little doubt that it will have immense weight in facilitating an adjustment, so long as the means of adjustment are still open.

The letters from Paris state that the Bourse has been much agitated by the news from England, and that the general feeling is strong against the conduct of the United States Government. The market was already heavy, and hence the effect was severe. The cause of the previous flatness consisted in statements that M. FOULD meets with great obstacles in carrying out his plan of economy by reducing the army by 100,000 men, and putting a stop to the heavy expense of the marine; but it is hoped that, with the support of the Emperor, he will yet fully succeed. It is said that the Government have been selling largely Piedmontese stock, received from the Italian Government for expenses of the Italian war, and also that they have thrown on the market a large quantity of Government obligations, called "Trentenaires," which had been taken by the *Caisse de Consignations*. These sales were necessary to procure resources to pay the dividends on the Three Per Cents, due next month. Specie increases in the Bank, and discounts out of doors can be obtained at 4½ per cent. A large silk house, which lately removed from one of the old streets to a new shop in one of Mr. PEREIRE'S houses, at a rental of 80,000f. per annum, has been obliged to ask for time to pay its engagements, which has been granted. The railway receipts are good, and the increase on Lyons and Lombards is continuously large.

In the colonial produce markets during the week the demand for many of the leading articles has shown some diminution in activity, which is partly attributable to the advanced period of the season. The American question has scarcely exercised any influence upon them, beyond creating a rather unsettled feeling at the close. When it transpired that the recent extensive operations in saltpetre were upon American account, prices showed a further rise of 2s. to 3s., Bengal commanding 40s. to 43s. per cwt., yesterday. The speculative demand, however, has suddenly abated, owing to the shipments from this country being prohibited, except under very stringent regulations, and the quotations to-day have been quite nominal. No variation of importance has occurred in the coffee-market.

BRITISH SAILORS AND THE TRENT AFFAIR

From the London Times.

The following is a copy of a letter which has been addressed by the seamen at drill to the commanding officer of the Naval Reserve training ship in London. There is no doubt that the same feeling will be shown in other ports where Naval Reserve men are congregated at drill, and therefore have the opportunity of making known their views:

To CAPT. LACY, R. N.: *Sir*—Having heard that our flag has been grossly insulted by an American ship-of-war, and people who claimed its protection forcibly taken from under it and made prisoners, we write this to let you know that we are ready to fulfill our engagement and protect the honor of our flag, our good Queen and country, whenever called upon to do so.

We respectfully request you will make this our determination known in the proper quarter.

Signed on behalf of the Volunteer Reserve on
Board Her Majesty's ship *President*.
Her Majesty's Ship *President*, City Canal, Nov. 28.

NORTH SHIELDS—Saturday.

The Tyne Naval Reserve men have voluntarily offered their services to the Government to resent the American outrage. There are between twelve and fourteen hundred men on the books.

SHIPMENT OF SALTPETRE PROHIBITED.

From the London Times, Nov. 30.

An official order was received at the Custom-house early yesterday morning, not to allow the shipment of any saltpetre to any place till further orders. A large quantity had been placed in lighters previous to shipment for export, but the whole was relanded under the supervision of the Customs officers, and returned into warehouse. By telegram from Southampton we learn that the Collector of Customs at that port has received a telegram from Her Majesty's Government, ordering him not to allow any shipment of saltpetre.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

From the London Post, Government Organ.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the Mexican Government is fully alive to the urgency of our claims and the necessity of at once accepting them. We understand that Government has received by the last mail information of the agreement of Mexico to a convention by which our requirements are one and all fully conceded. Sir CHARLES WYKE, powerfully seconded no doubt by the rumors of our intentions which must have crossed the Atlantic, has been able to negotiate and conclude terms by which full satisfaction is given to us; and the Mexican Government, alarmed, in all probability, for the consequences of its own conduct, *has complied with the demands which we have hitherto addressed in vain to its sense of justice, and which we had sent out a naval expedition to enforce.* This capitulation on the part of the Government of Mexico is, we understand, unequivocal and complete. We are to have compensation for outrages, the repayment of money stolen, and the fulfillment of the engagements which the Mexican Government has by treaty stipulated towards the bondholders. The certainty that the wrongs and insults which we have so long endured at the hands of the Mexican people would at last provoke vigorous measures of retaliation has dawned upon JUAREZ and his colleagues just in time to induce an attempt to arrest the blow which was about to fall upon them. The change which has now taken place in Mexican counsels is, perhaps, the more satisfactory that it has been brought about only by the apprehension, and not by the fact, of military interference. But the attempt to stave off our active interference and to separate us from our allies is in vain. *We shall not accept the proffered satisfaction; and our fleet, with those of France and Spain, will proceed to seize upon the ports and custom duties of Mexico.* We shall not trust the faith of Mexicans, not even when they bring peace-offerings. The intervention in the affairs of the Republic will therefore pursue its course, and we shall make assurance doubly sure. We cannot afford to play fast and loose in a matter in which we have taken so certain a determination, and in which we are acting with other Powers in the name of common civilization as against outrageous perfidy. We must adjust these matters once for all. We have a great Commercial stake in Mexico; we import much of the produce of her mines; and she reciprocally imports a considerable portion of our own manufactures. In times of peace there is no doubt that the total of this trade would prove very large; and there are very few countries of the American Continent whose commerce is exercised on the spot by representatives of so many European nations. These considerations render it of great importance to the three Powers who signed the recent convention to determine for the future the social and political security of their respective subjects. The re-establishment of the Mexican Government on a firm and solid foundation must, of course, be as much a work of time as the settling down of the inhabitants into the ordinary ways of social life. * * * We trust that the present example and firm resolve of the British Government will exercise a wholesome effect upon those Governments of South America, of whose shortcomings we have had occasion to complain. Several of them, indeed, such as Peru and Brazil, possess already first-rate credit; and the utmost that we can hope of Mexico is a gradual approximation to their high standard. But others, again, have treated us no better than Mexico has done. They will see, as clearly as the Mexicans have seen, that there is a term to be put, even in our equanimity and long suffering, to continual bad faith and to perpetual breaches of treaty rights. By Mexico we have long been treated with the worst ingratitude. We succored her in her struggle for independence; we lent her money, to the extent of some ten millions sterling, to establish her Government, and she repaid us by a long suspension of the claims of British bondholders to dividends, by the deliberate robbery of their money that lay under the seal of our Legation, and by the ill-usage of British residents in her territory. For all these wrongs substantial and ample indemnities will now be given; and we hope the time has arrived at which we may look upon Mexico from a different point of view. We may safely expect that, upon the arrival of the fleets and seizure of the ports, we shall receive material guarantees for all which is now so readily offered, but which we declined to accept upon the mere faith of a Mexican Government bound only by a signature of a treaty. The prompt adjustment of our claims against this Republic will be, at this juncture, the more opportune, in that it will allow us to divert our Mexican squadron toward whatever duties the hostile conduct of the Government of Washington may require us to perform in the waters of the Northern Atlantic.

Commercial Affairs.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 6.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 29,000 bales, the market closing at a decline of 1d.@1¼d. ℔ lb. At one time the decline was nearly 2d., but the market rallied. The sales to speculators were 9,000, and to exporters 4,000 bales. The sales to-day, (Friday,) are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady at the annexed quotations:

Orleans fair	11⅜d.	Orleans middling	10¾d.
Mobile fair	11⅜d.	Mobile middling	10¾d.
Uplands fair	11d.	Uplands middling	10¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 607,000 bales, of which 253,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 6.

Consols close at 90¼@89⅞.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased $195,000.

Erie Railroad Shares are quoted at 24@23.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT IN GALVESTON BAY.

Capture of the Privateer Royal Yacht—Attempt to Cut Out the Steamer Rusk—Resistance of the Rebels—Bravery of the National Forces.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

As I was a witness in most that took place on the night on which the *Royal Yacht* was burned, (the 7th,) you will perhaps like to have a sketch of the proceedings. The question was mooted as to the armed schooner being allowed to come out every night and anchoring in the channel, between the forts Bolivar—a new fort just erected—Point Fort, Galveston Fort, Pelican Island, and Pelican Spit Fort, which mounts 3 guns. On the 7th Mr. JONETT went aloft, and after a long survey of the harbor, &c., came down and proposed to the Captain to take the two launches and good crews, go in, if he could pass the guard-schooner unseen, and burn the man-of-war *Gen. Rusk*, carrying 4 guns and a large crew. I heard him say to the Captain, "I'll not attempt the *Gen. Rusk*, unless I can surprise her. If I am discovered by the schooner I'll abandon my design upon the steamer, and fall back and take the schooner. It would be madness to attempt the steamer, if discovered." So thought the Captain, who gave Lieut. JONETT liberal instructions, permitting him to act in accordance with his own judgment in all matters.

Volunteer crews were soon found, dressed in blue frocks and white cap-covers, to designate *the crews*. The watch-word was "Wabash;" the word to fall back to the boats, "Santee." Each man was designated to do some specific duty, just suited to his character. Loaded shells, port-fires, fire-balls, slow-matches, were all got ready. As soon as it was dark, the boats were hoisted out, and the guns placed in them—ten rounds of shrapnell, ten of canister—everything that could be was attended to. Those who had friends, &c., wrote and left letters with their messmates. The first launch and the expedition, under JAS. E. JONETT, of Kentucky, assisted by Mr. WILLIAM CARTER, our young and efficient little gunner; Second Launch, Lieut. JOHN G. MITCHELL, and assisted by Mr. ADAMS, Master's Mate, composed the force engaged.

By 11½ P. M., each man being armed with a cut-ass and a Colt's revolver, they started, all of us bidding them good-bye. They went merrily over the side.

It was seven miles, through an intricate channel and reef. The crews pulled in for the channel, and after 2½ hours' hard work, against head sea, wind and tide, saw the schooner, which they avoided by steering close to the Point Fort. They then steered over to the northward, to avoid Galveston, Pelican Island and Spit Forts, and the steamer, as they wanted to get ahead and drop down on her, as she was lying at the wharf, under Pelican Fort. The wind and tide was strong here, and in attempting to avoid the sentinels on the fort and steamer, the boats grounded hard on a shoal not laid down in the charts. At this time they were discovered. Lights were exchanged on each ort, lanterns were flying from place to place, and the teamer was all alive. The capture of the steamer was reluctantly abandoned, as Lieut. JONETT deemed it madness to attempt it. So he gave them the order, "Pull for the schooner. Second Launch will board her on starboard bow—First on starboard beam"—as he said he thought her gun would be trained on the port beam to seaward, and they would have to slew it before firing; by that time they would be upon them. When they grounded they were in close quarters, in the immediate neighborhood of and in the cross fire of four forts and the steamer; but they did not stop for that. With a strong wind and tide with them, in five minutes they made the schooner ahead. All was cool, and not a word spoken, save an occasional low order from Lieut. J., "Give away, men." "Ready with the gun, Mr. CARTER." From a stentorian voice comes, "Boat, ahoy!" three times; "Give away, strong, boys!" "Fire, Mr. CARTER!" The man had held the primer in his hand, and it was damp; the gun missed. Then came the quick, energetic orders, "Give away quick; trail oars; stand by to board." At that time Mr. CARTER had again primed, and Mr. JONETT keeping the boat as she was, the gun was fired, hitting the *Royal Yacht* at the water-line. The discharge of the *gun then* frustrated their boarding, as it kicked the boat back. At this time the schooner's crew gave them a warm volley, disabling two good men—one the pilot and another favorite man, JOHN L. EMMERSON, who Mr. JONETT caught and laid down. Our men had opened on them with revolvers, and had driven some of them below.

At this juncture, when the first launchers were in the act of boarding, up came the second launch, and taking the men standing up in the first launch, *over* the schooner's decks, for the enemy, opened on them, when Lieut. J. deemed the second launches worse than the enemy, cried to his crew to lie down *until that shower of balls passed*, he running forward and hauling the first launch close up to the schooner.

When the shower of balls had passed, he cried, "Now's your time, boys, up and board"—he leading by leaping upon the stern of the schooner. As he was rushing forward to the fore-hatch, where most of the crew were, a rebel from the cabin hatch thrust a sword bayonet on a pole through his right arm, into his right sight, knocking him partly off his feet—then tried to push him overboard; but he says he frustrated him in that, as he sprang forward, grabbing the pike with his left hand, and, not stopping to pull it from his arm, broke it *around* the hatch close to the man's hand, striking *at* him as his head went below the hatch, threw it overboard; then ran forward, telling four men to guard the cabin hatch and fasten down the scuttle. As EDWARD CONWAY (a gunner's mate) was doing this, a man from the port side, the main-mast, took a chance at his back, inflicting a broad, deep wound.

This same fellow killed GARCIA after he had received three pistol wounds. They soon cleared the decks, getting them all below.

In the confusion of boarding, &c., the lantern had gone out, also the slow matches, and there was no fire to light the port fires, &c. Mr. JONETT calling for the fire balls and shells, as the schooner's crew would not come up, so, rather than risk his men, he sent a messenger down in the shape of a shell, filled with eighty balls. The threat was enough; they came up then quick. The men wanted to kill them, and had they known that Mr. J. was wounded, I think they would have taken a private chance at them. But he told them in a decided manner, "If you touch one of them, you'll feel the weight of my arm. They are *prisoners* of war." The men placed them in the boat. Some of the men said they noticed Mr. JONETT holding his side, passing his hand over his eyes and staggering. He has since said he was quite blind, but did not want his men to know it, as they were in a dangerous position, and his pilot was badly wounded.

As soon as Mr. CARTER (who Mr. JONETT speaks of with great admiration) had lighted the forward cabin or hold, he gave Mr. J. a fire brand up the hatch, and throwing that down the cabin and following it, soon started the celebrated Capt. TOM CHUBBS up with six others; he then lighted three berths and came up. He could not bring the vessel out of the harbor as the pilot (GEORGE BELL) was wounded. She was filling slowly with water, the Dahlgren shell having gone through her, and the steamboats lying at the city might come and cut them off if they missed the channel, so he burned her after taking a number of arms, thirteen prisoners, spiking a 32-pound gun of 33 cwt., and her pennant and flag. The flag will be sent to Washington. Lieut. JONETT says a heart-rending sight met him on gaining the boat—seven of his best men were drowned. When he had sent all the well men to the oars, he got down in the bottom of the boat and got water for them, then made them as comfortable as he could. He seated his prisoners as he wanted them, and bade them not move unless by his permission. He gave the coxswain the course "South" by a star, as they did not find the compass taken from the schooner for some time, with a head wind, (it had shifted to S. E.) head sea. After four hours hard labor, during all of which time Lieut. JONETT was staunching up his wound by thrusting into it his flannel shirt, the men reached the ship.

Fifteen minutes after the first launch made the trip, the second launch came in with one prisoner, a wounded man from the first launch, and one man dead—GARCIA (sea.) Six men were badly wounded—one killed, and two officers wounded.

Had they succeeded in getting around that sand-spit, the *Rusk* would have gladdened our eyes on fire instead of the *Royal Yacht*, whose crew had boasted they could not be taken; but they are here now.

We cannot find out how many of them there were. Some say several jumped overboard and swam on shore, and others were knocked overboard. The rebels have since taken the *Rusk* up to the town, and it is well that they did.

This ship draws so much water that she cannot get near the batteries. Frigates are better in dock at New-York than down here. They can't get within four miles of the shores.

The following are the names of those who were killed and wounded in this encounter: Edward Conway, Gunner's Mate: George Bell, Coxswain; John L. Emerson, (died,) Coxswain; Hugh McGregor, sea; Frank Baker, sea; Henry Garcia, (killed,) sea.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. JONETT is now up from his bed, and the wounded are doing well.

LIEUT. JONETT'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON BAR, TEXAS, Nov. 14, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of the 7th inst., I took the first and second launches, and at 11:40 P. M. that day proceeded into the harbor, intending, if we could pass the armed schooner guarding the channel and the Bolivar and Point Forts, to try to surprise and burn the man-of-war steamer *General Rusk*, lying under Pelican Island Fort.

We succeeded in passing the schooner and two forts, but in attempting to avoid the sentinels on Pelican Fort we grounded on Bolivar Spit. At this juncture we were discovered. Deeming it imprudent, after discovery, to encounter so large a vessel and so heavily armed and manned, I determined to abandon that portion of the expedition. As had been my intention, in returning we boarded and, after a sharp conflict, captured the armed schooner *Royal Yacht*. We took a few stand of arms, thirteen prisoners and her colors. As our pilot was shot down, and the schooner had received a shell between wind and water, I did not deem it advisable to attempt to bring her out; we therefore burned her, after spiking her gun, a light 32-pounder. After this we returned to the ship. I regret to state that one man was killed, two officers and six men wounded, one of whom has since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES E. JONETT,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

To Capt. HENRY EAGLE, commanding United States frigate *Santee*.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ORDERS TO LIEUT. JONETT.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON BAR, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Having volunteered for this expedition, you will take the first and second launches, and make all necessary preparations to proceed to-night towards the harbor, and capture the armed schooner which appears off this harbor nightly, apparently watching for an opportunity to escape.

Should you succeed in capturing her, you will use your discretion in regard to making an attempt on the steamer *Gen. Rusk*. She is lying at a wharf near Pelican Island. If any alarm be given during the attempt to capture the schooner, you will return immediately. You can either destroy the schooner, or bring her to the ship; you will exercise your own judgment in regard to this.

I am, respectfully, yours,
(Signed) HENRY EAGLE, Captain.

Lieut. JAMES E. JONETT, U. S. N., to command the expedition; Lieut. JOHN G. MITCHELL, U. S. N., to take charge of the second launch.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes, Nos. 10, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 21, 22, 23, 16, 17, 18. Admiralty causes, Nos. 40, 27, 45, 49, 25, 50, 51, 62, 31.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 223, 594, 600, 601, 603, 12, 328, 514, 550, 579, 577, 559, 556, 124, 549, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1266, 984, 1562, 1564, 1568, 1570, 1574, 1578, 1582, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1534, 1380, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1600, 1602, 1604.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2015, 2171, 1513½, 1093, 1233, 1157, 2617, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2647, 2649, 2511. *Part II.*—Nos. 422, 2340, 1060, 2774, 2938, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2956.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

THE WALTON AND MATTHEWS MURDER.

Second Trial of Charles M. Jefferds.

The trial of Charles M. Jefferds for the murder of John W. Matthews commenced in the Court of Sessions, before Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, at noon. This is the second time that Jefferds has been put on trial in connection with this remarkable double murder, the first trial, which was for the murder of Walton, having taken place in July last, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. As the prisoner is the only person who has ever been arrested for, or even suspected by the prosecuting authorities of the commission of the crime, the present trial will, doubtless, clear up the mystery that has hung about the case, or else consign it forever to the long catalogue of horrible murders, whose undiscovered and unpunished perpetrators are a living contradiction of the popular notion that "murder will out." Since the acquittal of Jefferds, in July last, for the murder of Walton, it is understood that new evidence has come into the hands of the District-Attorney tending to establish his guilt; but what the nature of the evidence is was not divulged yesterday, further than what was contained in an intimation of the District-Attorney, in opening the case, that it rested on the confessions of the prisoner himself. The evidence taken thus far is substantially the same as that given at the Coroner's inquest, and subsequently on the trial for the murder of Walton.

The circumstances of the murder are so well known as to hardly require a repetition, and it is only necessary to state that Mr. Walton was shot on the night of the 30th of June, 1860, near the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue between 11 and 12 o'clock, while walking with a man named Pascall; that the murderer immediately ran down Third-avenue to Seventeenth-street, up Seventeenth-street to Irving-place, and that just as he entered Irving-place he turned and shot Mr. John W. Matthews, who, together with others who witnessed the first murder, was in hot pursuit. Mr. Mathews was an entire stranger to the prisoner and therefore the evidence as to motive, which formed a large part of the testimony on the former trial, will be inapplicable on this.

JAMES T. BRADY and JOHN S. HOLMES, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and the District Attorney, Mr. WATERBURY, for the prosecution. The mother of the prisoner was in court, and the prisoner himself maintained that same air of innocence, and hopeful confidence as to the result, that characterized his bearing on the former trial.

There was very little difficulty in obtaining a jury, the counsel for the defence interposing no petty objection to any of the candidates sworn. Only two peremptory challenges were taken, seven were rejected as having expressed an opinion, three for conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and two were ordered to stand aside by consent of counsel. The following are the names of the jurors as sworn:

Edw'd W. Ketchum,	R. W. Hendrickson,	James Dominick,
Nathan Worley,	A. D. W. Burton,	Dan'l B. Holmes,
Otto H. Cock,	John Beam,	Chas. Chickhaus,
Alonzo D. Haight,	Philip Schloss,	Wm. H. Tice.

The District Attorney opened the case by a brief statement of the dates and circumstances of the murder, and proceeded to call the following witnesses:

Richard H. Pascall sworn—Resided, on 30th June, 1860, at Nos. 93 and 95 West Twenty-fifth-street, with Mr. Walton; on night of murder left No. 240 East Eighteenth-street between eleven and twelve o'clock; was in the habit of going there with Mr. Walton every Thursday and Saturday evenings to accompany him home; while going home on night of the murder, as we were passing corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street, I saw a man leaning against a tree; after we had got a few feet past the tree, heard a pistol shot, and immediately thereafter Mr. Walton fell; saw a man running from the spot to Seventeenth-street; followed him, and thought, at the time, it was Charles Jefferds; he turned up Seventeenth-street to Irving-place, and then ran down Irving-place; soon after he turned into Irving-place I heard another report of a pistol; coming up, I found Mr. Mathews lying on the sidewalk, and assisted to carry him to a drug store; I then returned to where Mr. Walton was shot; I had frequently seen Jefferds and knew him well by sight.

Cross-examined—I lived with Mr. Walton at his request; first saw Jefferds about a year previous to the murder; knew Jefferds brother; was on good terms with him; the man I saw running, I think, had on light clothes and light Panama hat; did not say on former trial that I thought the man was Charles Jefferds; was not asked the question; I was a cousin of Mr. Walton; have no business connection with the family; never wrote or caused to be written a letter to Jefferds after the murder; previous to the murder I wrote him a letter; can't say whether it was anonymous or not.

Direct Examination resumed—I lived with Mr. Walton at his request to be his companion.

Samuel Lee, Jr., sworn.—Resided at No. 400 Third-avenue, on night of murder; my attention was attracted by report of a pistol, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and, going out, found a person lying on northeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue; assisted two men, from a drug-store on the opposite corner, to convey him to the store.

Cross-examination.—Have no means of fixing the exact time of the occurrence.

The testimony of *John S. Ames*, as taken at the coroner's inquest, was read by the District Attorney, and was similar to that of last witness.

Henry Hersel sworn: On night of murder I was standing on corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, opposite to where the murder took place; between eleven and twelve o'clock saw a man stand behind a tree on the corner; soon after a couple of men came up, and after they had passed the tree the man who was standing there fired a pistol; the man whom I saw behind the tree looked like Jefferds; I ran after him, and soon after he turned into Irving-place, he shot another man; I recognized the prisoner at the Coroner's inquest as the man who fired the pistol.

Cross-examined—My business at that time was that of a butcher; I was standing on the corner waiting for my boss; it was about half-past eleven o'clock; the man who fired the pistol had on light-colored clothes. [The testimony of witness before the Coroner's Jury was here read, in which the witness stated that he was not sure he would recognize the man who fired the pistol.]

The District-Attorney then read the testimony of Federick Curtis, as taken at the Coroner's inquest. The witness saw the shooting of Walton, and followed the murderer until he shot Matthews, when he lost sight of him. His description of the appearance and dress of the murderer agreed with that of the other witnesses, but he was unable to identify him.

William A. Bailey sworn—Resided, on the night of the murder, on the northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Irving-place; on going to bed I wound up my watch, and it was then twenty minutes past eleven o'clock; about a minute after that I heard a report of a pistol, and on going out found a man had been shot.

Joseph H. Foster, a dentist, residing at No. 24 East Seventeenth-street, testified that on the night of the murder, about eleven and a quarter o'clock, as he was coming home from the Union-place Hotel, and when on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Irving-place, he heard a cry of "Murder!" and saw men running; the head man ran past witness and turned up Sixteenth-street towards Fourth-avenue.

Henry J. Morgan, of No. 38 Irving-place, also heard the cry of murder on the night in question, and immediately thereafter heard report of a pistol; saw from my window one man running in advance of the others; this was between 11 and 11½ o'clock.

Thos. L. Lewis, of No. 47 Irving-place, testified to substantially the same facts as the preceding, and fixed the time at about 11½ o'clock; witness saw the shooting of Matthews, which occurred nearly opposite his house, and said that the man who fired the shot was about the same height as the prisoner; his clothes were not very light but midway between dark and light.

John J. Bradley testified that he was at No. 31 Irving-place on the night of the murder; about 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, heard report of a pistol; ran to the spot and was told that a man had been shot.

Mary Ann Davis testified that she was a cook at No. 34 East Sixteenth-street, on the night of the murder, and that between 11 and 12 o'clock she heard a cry of "Stop thief," in the street; got up to come down stairs, but before reaching the second story heard the report of a pistol; raised the window, and saw a man run up Irving-place, and jump over the fence, and run into the area of house No. 37; the men following him passed by the house, and I watched to see the man come out of the area; after a while he came out; I took particular notice of him, and he looked very much like the prisoner Jefferds; I had a full view of his face when he came out; he walked briskly up tow

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1861.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLA AEROSTATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—THE SCAPEGOAT

WINTER GARDEN—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—THE IRISH TIGER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have an intimation from Washington this morning of the policy which will probably be pursued by our Government in the *Trent* affair. A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which the whole matter was discussed, though informally, as neither the Queen's Messenger nor the one from Minister ADAMS had arrived at the time the meeting was held. The sentiment prevalent is understood to have been that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere with putting down the rebellion. The demands of England, whatever they may be, will be met in a spirit of conciliation, in marked contrast to the precipitancy with which she has sought to make the seizure of the rebel envoys a *casus belli*.

Gen. BUELL'S official report of the skirmish at Green River, Ky., a brief account of which we published yesterday morning, states that the National pickets in front of the railroad bridge, at Mumfordsville, consisting of four companies of the Third Indiana Regiment, were attacked by a regiment of Texan Rangers, two regiments of infantry, and one battery of six guns. Notwithstanding this great disparity of forces, the rebels suffered a decided defeat, and retreated ingloriously, with a loss of thirty-three killed, including the Colonel of the Texas Rangers, and about fifty wounded. Our loss was one Lieutenant and eight men killed, and ten wounded.

Events of an important character have occurred in the last two days on the Upper Potomac. JACKSON, the rebel General commanding in that region, has recently had his forces augmented to about nine thousand strong; and he has conceived the idea that he can cross the Potomac. On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, he accordingly launched about fifty boats in the river, two of which were of large size, for artillery. Information of these movements, however, was promptly conveyed to Gen. BANKS, and a sufficient force of infantry and artillery was immediately dispatched to Williamsport to prevent the crossing. The object of JACKSON was probably the seizure of army stores there, but the precaution has been taken to remove them. It was understood that JACKSON was determined to attempt the crossing yesterday morning, and cannonading was heard in that direction; but it is hardly probable that he could succeed in the face of our artillery. A noticeable fact is the possession of so many boats by the rebels.

Still further particulars of the Charleston conflagration are given this morning, copied from the Norfolk *Day Book* of Tuesday. One of the most serious losses suffered is an extensive machine shop and foundry, together with a large stock of material, including a large quantity intended for work for the rebel Government. A large cotton press was also destroyed, containing three hundred thousand pounds of Sea Island cotton. Measures were being taken to supply the immediate wants of the homeless sufferers, which were being seconded at various points outside of the unhappy city.

The rebels in Western Kentucky, we learn by dispatches received by way of Fortress Monroe, are getting very much alarmed at the recent movements of the National forces,—and probably with very good cause. They state that our transports are idle in the daytime and busy at night, and it is supposed by them that an immense National force is being moved to the Tennessee River to cut off communication with Bowling Green, and consequently to place Columbus entirely at the mercy of Gen. HALLECK.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday says that Gen. HALLECK'S recent order relative to the occupation of the property of Secessionists, has not, as yet, been carried into effect, to any extent, but probably will be enforced during the present week, as also the order to raise $10,000. On Saturday, however, a house belonging to Senator POLK, located on Sixth-street, near the Lindell Hotel, was taken possession of by the military authorities, and will in future be devoted to the use of the ladies engaged in sewing for the soldiers.

GEN. POPE has issued a general order establishing at each cantonment, military post and station within the district in Missouri which he commands, schools for the instruction of company and field officers. They are to be presided over respectively by the Colonels or other commanders of regiments and by the brigade commanders, who are to prescribe the lessons in tactics, and see that regular recitations are had. Gen. POPE is himself to make the tour of his department once a fortnight, and he notifies his subordinates that there will in no case be a relaxation of this order.

FROM EUROPE.

By the *Jura*, which arrived at Portland yesterday, we receive two days later European news. The excitement in regard to the *Trent* affair continues unabated throughout England. Large military and naval preparations are going on, and the exportation of arms and munitions of war to the United States has been prohibited. In the midst of the popular clamor, Messrs. BRIGHT and COBDEN have made an appeal for peace, but it seems to be disregarded. The French Press, acting, doubtless, under Imperial instruction, have become reserved on the subject of the dispute. They no longer openly coincide in the British view of the case. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that a number of French men-of-war have been ordered to be prepared immediately for sea, is somewhat significant. Some Paris correspondents are disposed to believe that France is not actuated by the friendliest motives for England; others think that the Emperor is willing to act as mediator between England and America, and that he has forbidden all discussion of the matter by the Ministerial Press, in order that he may be able to assume hereafter the position of an impartial arbitrator.

From the Mails received yesterday by the *Europa*, we receive particulars of the decision at which the Law-officers of the British Crown have arrived, in regard to the *Trent* affair. It seems that the Law-officers have only given an opinion in one of the various points involved in the case, and that opinion is unfavorable to the American construction of the question of international law. The legal Advisers of the British Cabinet deny the right of an individual officer "to assume to himself on the high seas the functions of an Admiralty Court, and condemn a ship or its cargo on his own authority." They say that the conduct which Captain WILKES ought to have pursued was to have taken the *Trent* into port, and have her guilt or innocence established by a Prize Court. While this is the opinion of the Law officers of the Crown, the British Press (as will be seen from the extracts which we publish,) go much further, and declare that, under no circumstances, could the act of taking people from the protection of the British flag be justified or tolerated. We are left in doubt as to the exact course pursued by the British Cabinet. We know, however, that dispatches were forwarded to the British Minister at Washington, by the *Europa*, and the presumption is that they were based on the opinion given by the law advisers of the Government. The London *Herald* says that the restitution of the captured passengers is demanded. We have, however, no proof of this; according to the *Times*, a reparation for "the ill-advised act" is demanded, and if this is not complied with, it is asserted that Lord LYONS, with the British Legation, will at once withdraw from Washington.

The London *Post* has another important article on the Mexican question. It has received intimation of the treaty concluded between the Mexican Government and Sir CHARLES WYKE, but though it admits that by this document the former complies with the demands made upon it by Great Britain, yet Great Britain, for reasons best known to itself, refuses to accept the proffered satisfaction, and its fleet, with those of France and Spain, will proceed to seize upon the ports and Custom duties of Mexico. This looks as though the doom of Mexico had been sealed by France, England and Spain, and that nothing she can do can avert the fate that they have prepared for her.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, after the presentations of petitions—among which were the usual number relating to the question of Slavery—Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a resolution, which was laid over, asking by what authority Gen. PHELPS' proclamation to the people of the Southwest was issued. A bill for the collection of direct taxes in the rebellious States was introduced by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin. It provides for the seizure and sale of lands. Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution for the expulsion of Senator POLK, of Missouri, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the condition of the military hospitals. The Kansas contested-election case was taken up, but, after some debate, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, in order that additional testimony might be taken. Senator LANE was yesterday confirmed as Brigadier-General, and it is understood that he will enter upon his military duties as soon as his case is disposed of finally. The resolution offered by Mr. SUMNER, that the soldiers shall not be used as slave-catchers, was taken up, and agreed to after some discussion. Mr. LATHAM'S resolution, inquiring why passports were required to be taken out by passengers to California, was also passed.

In the House, the Committee on Elections reported that Mr. FOSTER was not entitled to a seat from North Carolina, and the report was agreed to. The Homestead Bill was debated at considerable length, but its consideration was finally postponed until the first Monday in February, 88 to 50. The Civil Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means; also a bill appropriating a million of dollars for the construction of gunboats on the Western waters. The latter was passed immediately. The bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions was considered in Committee of the Whole, and amended so as to provide that no pension shall be paid to any person engaged in the rebellion, or who has given aid and comfort to the rebels. It was subsequently passed. The Secretary of War was authorized to pay all troops mustered into service in Missouri, which include, of course, Gen. FREMONT'S men. The select Committee on Contract Abuses was directed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing sutlerships. Mr. COLFAX called attention to gross abuses of the franking privilege, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of CHARLES M. JEFFERDS for the murder of JOHN W. MATTHEWS, who, it will be recollected, was shot while pursuing the murderer of JOHN WALTON, on the night of June 30, 1860, was commenced in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN. On the trial of the Walton murder, in July last, JEFFERDS was acquitted, but new evidence having since come into the hands of the District Attorney, he was rearrested, and indicted for the murder of MATTHEWS. The evidence taken yesterday was substantially the same as on the Walton trial, but it is expected that new evidence will be introduced to-day.

The Board of Education, last evening, authorized the school officers of the Nineteenth Ward to purchase three lots of ground in Forty-second-street, at a sum not exceeding $7,500, for a schoolhouse. The report of the Committee awarding the contract for furnishing supplies for the schools to thirty-two different firms, was adopted, and the slanderous insinuations of the *Herald*, in reference to the Committee, received the treatment they deserved. The plan for equalizing teachers' salaries, which under various modifications has been discussed by the Board for the past six months, was taken up in sections and adopted.

The reception of Col. MULLIGAN, the hero of Lexington, was most enthusiastic yesterday. He was welcomed by Mayor WOOD and the Common Council at the City Hall, and thousands of citizens crowded to shake hands with him. In the evening, Col. MULLIGAN gave a thrilling description of "the siege of Lexington" at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the sufferers by the famine in Ireland.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has returned home, on account of bad health. He is said to be very ill, and his disease is supposed to be cancer in the stomach.

Six immense mortars, cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh, were shipped from Philadelphia, yesterday, on board of the barge *James D. Levan*, for the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, N. Y. These mortars are three feet seven inches in diameter, and four feet six inches in length, and will throw a bomb-shell thirteen inches in diameter. Their weight is nearly two tons.

Among the twelve rebel prisoners recently brought to St. Louis from North Missouri is Mr. JOHN K. LINCOLN, of Clinton County. He is a highly respectable, wealthy and influential citizen of that county, about 40 years of age, and a cousin of President LINCOLN. The prisoner is charged with having permitted the rebels to secrete ammunition in his cellar, induced young men to join the rebel army, assisted in the robbery of Liberty Arsenal, and otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He removed from Kentucky to Missouri many years ago, and, aside from his rebel proclivities, has been esteemed a good citizen.

Major SLEMMER, who has been seriously ill of typhoid fever, in Western Virginia, is convalescent, and is now in Chicago recruiting his health.

The Stock Market was feverish and lower, yesterday, partly on the foreign news and partly on an adverse change in the Money market. Demand loans were advanced to 7 ₩ cent. Exchange on London 110½@111 ₩ cent Late in the day there was a reaction of ¼@1 ₩ cent. in Stocks.

The movements in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were restricted, as buyers were not disposed to operate freely in view of the exciting news from England, and the rise in rates on ocean freights. Prices of Flour declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, Corn and Oats, 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Included in the sales of Oats were 1,500 bushels received by the schooner *Gen. John Cropper*, from Accomac County, Va., being the first arrival from that section since the outbreak of the rebellion in the "Old Dominion." The schooner also brought to the City 600 bushels Corn and several lots of other farm produce. The Cotton market was very firm, and 1,800 bales were reported sold. Rio Coffee was in good request at buoyant prices. Whisky was more active. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, and Naval Stores attracted less attention. Hemp was in more demand. Saltpetre was actively sought after and was dearer. Oils were quiet, as were also Spices and Whalebone. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coal, Candles, Hay, Hops, Laths, Lime, Rice and Tallow. The freight engagements were checked by the advanced claims of shipowners.

The Live Stock Market never before wore such a holiday aspect, if heavy, fat, premium bullocks gave it such an appearance. Not merely a dozen or two, but whole droves of really prize cattle graced the yards and will soon adorn the stalls of first-class butchers. There was a lively demand for such animals, and 9c.@10c. was paid for not a few. Ordinary stock sold slowly at but little advance over last week. Sheep are 50c. to 75c. higher, and the demand was not fully met. Some large fat sheep for the holidays sold at $15@$20 each. Hogs have been coming in faster than ever until within a few days past. There is a slight improvement in prices to-day and the pens are nearly emptied for the first time during several weeks.

Favorable Aspect of the English Question.

Not one of the least remarkable events in our great contest with the rebellion was the accident of the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON from the deck of a British steamer, from which act, in the active imaginations of some of our people, loomed up a war vastly greater in its proportions than the colossal one already in hand. In the opposite quarter of the heavens arose another cloud twice as portentous as that which had darkened the horizon. It is not to be wondered at that excessive alarm should, for a day or two, prevail; for no event has happened since the breaking out of the war, which has given the secession element, with which every pore of New-York society is saturated, such power for mischief. Every traitor among us was instantly converted into a flaming patriot, burning to maintain the honor of the country, and eager to defend the act of Capt. WILKES with the last drop of his blood. At the same instant, the inevitableness of the war, with its terrible consequences, was painted in the most frightful colors, and insinuated into the ears of the timid with all the cunning that the most devilish ingenuity and hate against the North could devise. From such arts, coupled with exaggerated rumors, upon the first arrivals of the late steamers, how set afloat we will not now inquire, and with the complications between the Banks and the Government, yesterday was altogether a blue day in our calendar.

We have, however, the best reason for believing that this last manœuvre of the Secessionists will be very speedily blocked. Their cue was given by Mr. SLIDELL, when he descended from the deck of the steamer. "I can better serve my cause in this way than by going to England," was his emphatic declaration. We think he was entirely correct, for we had nothing to fear from him abroad. But we can assure him that he is equally impotent where he is. In seizing him, Capt. WILKES either did or did not conform to the well-established principles of international law. If the act was not warranted by the Code, we shall make the proper amends. If it was, we shall hold, without objection, the prisoners. No cause for war exists. No cause is desired on either side. Such we understand to be the position of our Government, by which we learn that no apprehensions of a rupture of friendly relations exist. It does not seek to disguise its opinions upon this matter. It wants no war with England on any pretext, and especially it wants none in such a crisis as the present. It well understands the secret of the zeal displayed in certain quarters in its behalf, in the new emergency, and of the gratulations of the rebels over the threatened rupture between it and England. The prospect of such a war has enlisted even Mr. VLLLANDIGHAM and Mr. COX ardently in the support of Government in its vigorous prosecution. Not an instant's time is to be lost, according to these gentlemen, in pitching in. In such a war they see the safe deliverance of the rebellion. But in all this they are doomed to speedy disappointment. As soon as the two countries can make up a statement of the case between them, all differences will be speedily reconciled.

While no apprehension need be felt in reference to any captious action by our Government, we have equal confidence that the dispatches from the British Government will be in a similar tone. The communications between the two will have little in common with the ebullitions of popular feeling on either side. These were caused by apprehension and alarm at the consequences of war, not by any desire for one, which is universally deprecated by the great majority on both sides. We predict we shall get out of this embroglio, into which we were entangled without any design of our own, as speedily as we fell into it.

OBJECT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WITH MEXICO.—The very important news from Mexico which, together with the projected Convention between Her Britannic Majesty and the Mexican Republic, we published in this journal, exclusively, yesterday, shows that the President and Congress of Mexico are willing to do all in their power to satisfy the legitimate demands of France and England. Mr. WYKE, the English Minister, submitted to the Government of Mexico an ultimatum composed of three conditions—two of which were at once agreed to by the Government, while on the third, relating to interference with the Custom-collections, no action had yet been taken, though concession on that point was regarded as a virtual surrender of independence. The French Minister's ultimatum embraced five points—four of which the Mexican Government stood ready to concede. The fifth article, relating to "ample satisfaction for alleged insults offered to the Minister at a street squabble," could hardly be agreed to by Mexico; for the reason that previous legal investigation had shown that the Minister himself was really the offending party in the row. In regard to the preposterous demands of Spain, the Mexican Government would and could make no concessions. Mexico has thus done all in her power, in the desperate straits in which she is placed, to satisfy and conciliate England and France; while her old enemy, Spain, she knows to be irreconcileable by any argument but force.

The grounds of war on the part of France and England are thus reduced to two—the avenging of a street squabble insult, and the enforcing of the collection of a doubtful debt in a certain manner. These are their pretexts. For this their fleets are in the Gulf. To secure these ends they have now, probably, possession of the main ports on the Mexican Gulf coast, and are preparing to carry war to the Capital. The advices we published yesterday show that, in attempting the task, the allies will have harder work than they have reckoned upon.

England's Second Thought—The News by the Jura.

The few hours' additional intelligence brought by the *Jura* shows a rapid subsidence of the popular excitement in England. The tone of the Press is less recklessly defiant, and such organs of the Liberal party as the London *Daily News*, the London *Star*, and the Manchester *Examiner*, take a generous and conciliatory view of the cause of agitation. The *News* in its earlier article was unconditionally for war. It is now reported as approving of the spirit and purport of a letter of Gen. SCOTT, wherein the veteran affirms the legality of the act of Capt. WILKES, but acquits the Washington authorities of having ordered it, and as expressing a belief that a collision may still be avoided, if the same spirit and purpose animate the Secretary of State. These changes of sentiment were to be expected. It must be kept in mind that the information upon which the first action of the British Government was founded was entirely one-sided, and stated so grossly to the disadvantage of the United States, that it would have been marvelous indeed if the resentment of the British people had not been provoked to the utmost limit. Every subsequent arrival from America has tended to correct these injurious impressions. The action of Capt. WILKES, it has been found, was taken upon his individual responsibility, and cannot therefore be ascribed to that wanton craving for a foreign war, which the London journals persist in ascribing to the administration of President LINCOLN. They have found the failure of Capt. WILKES to capture the steamer—which when the dispatches now known to have been on board had been discovered, would have been a lawful prize,—was due to his desire to exhibit every possible courtesy and favor to the ship, its officers and passengers. They have read the President's Message at the opening of Congress, and found that while the people universally commended Capt. WILKES, on the assumption that he had kept clearly within the law, the President carefully refrained from committing himself; so that there is no evidence that what the Administration did not order it has since approved. The knowledge of these points cannot fail to moderate very sensibly the first extreme ardor of English passion, and even before the response of our Government to the demands of Lord RUSSELL returns to England, we may confidently anticipate an entire disappearance there of the warlike fever which at first ran wild over the country. John Bull, proud, sensitive, irate, at the first impulse, recovers his love for fair play at the second.

A Pretext but no Ground of War.

The London *Times*, in its latest article on the *Trent* affair, goes the length to assert that "that sort of irregularity has often formed the occasion of war." Probably this is only meant as a sounding piece of British bluster, for, as a historical statement, it is rather too audacious for even that wanton journal to make. There are no instances in the history of enlightened nations in which a war has been originated by a single event—a single demand in the form of an ultimatum. It is said, however, that England has sent such an ultimatum to the Government of the United States in the case of MASON and SLIDELL—demanding the delivery to British protection of the persons of the rebel emissaries, or—war! Certainly, whatever be the nature of the instructions which the Queen's messenger has conveyed to Her Britannic Majesty's representative at Washington, the English journals have not scrupled to flaunt this defiant ultimatum in the face of America, and have gone on to discuss how, in the event of our refusal to comply with a demand for the surrender of the prisoners, our fleet is to be swept from the seas in a week, our blockade of the Southern ports raised, and our own ports blockaded.

Should the Tory sympathizers with the Pro-Slavery rebellion succeed in raising this pitiful affair to the dignity of an international difficulty, it is important to remember precisely what is the grievance of which England complains. And on this point the English journals leave us in no doubt.

With singular unanimity, all the journals agree, (and it seems those mystic Dalai Lamas, the "Law Officers of the Crown," agree with them,) that while we had a perfect right to search the *Trent* for contraband, the proper course for Captain WILKES was to have brought the vessel and all persons and things on board into the jurisdiction of a regular Court of Prize, and there submitted the question to the scrutiny of a strictly legal investigation. We have already said that this is *theoretically* a perfectly just position; but it is difficult to see how, if Capt. WILKES had obeyed his first impulse, and followed this method of procedure, it would in any wise have *practically* changed the *status* of the affair. For, whatever might have been the decision of a Prize Court called upon to adjudicate on the British vessel for the violation of neutrality, it would not in the least have altered the condition of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who would have been in that case precisely where they are now, objects of precisely the kind of negotiation which they now occasion. Capt. WILKES, probably seeing that practically the affair was about as long as it was broad, chose to pursue that course which would occasion the least inconvenience. And it is for such procedure, done with the most careful observance of every consideration for a forfeited ship, that the English journals tell us the British Cabinet is to make an imperative demand in the nature of an ultimatum, with declaration of war in case of non-compliance.

Wars, let us say, are not declared on any such ground. And even if England entertained a settled purpose of hostility, she would not dare to constitute a precedent in arrogance which no European nation could support. The time is not distant when Englishmen themselves will look on the present bluster of their journals simply as a curious illustration of what an excited people can allow itself to talk about as an occasion for war. At the same time, this affair has revealed to us a depth of enmity for which we were hardly prepared, on the part of the English public, and for which, depend on it, we shall take care to have a very long memory.

Signs of Reaction Against the Rebels in Tennessee.

The work of the Secessionist precipitators seems to have been less thoroughly done in Tennessee than in some other quarters. From every part of that State indications of a strong Union sentiment not only existing but preparing to assert itself, reach us through unquestionable channels; and exhibit the probability of a reaction which, even without National aid, may sever that gallant State from the rebel confederation. That loyalty to the Union is the fashion in East Tennessee, we have had, first and last, sufficient evidence. The plans of DAVIS and his cabal found little favor there from the outset. Faithful to the traditions of JACKSON, the population cherished a veteran hatred of nullification and its posterity, and regarded South Carolina, always restless, ambitious and mischievous, with incurable aversion. These sentiments found expression through such newspapers as BROWNLOW'S, and the oratory of JOHNSON, NELSON and MAYNARD. When, therefore, the engines of rebel terrorism were brought to bear upon the East Tennesseeans, in order to force them into a vote for the ordinance of secession, the machinery, so infallible elsewhere, was at fault. East Tennessee remained for the Union; and in the multitudes of refugees it has sent to the North; in the other multitudes it has contributed to the National army in Kentucky; and, above all, in the heroic labors of BROWNLOW and his band, upon whose success at Morristown doubt has very unjustly been cast, we may see how inextinguishable is the zeal of these consistent patriots.

If it be asked why so many fled, and why there are not more in the field and emulating the followers of the daring parson, the answer is always and properly—the Union men of the South were everywhere taken by surprise. While the rebel interest, forewarned by protracted conspiracy, had armed itself at all points, and stood ready at the first to sain to slaughter the loyal, the loyalists, unarmed and unorganized, found themselves at liberty to choose between momentary submission and instant death. This was the case in East Tennessee; and still more eminently so in the Middle and Western sections of the Commonwealth. There Gov. HARRIS and his crew were enabled to give such coherence to the preliminary plans of rebellion, as to stifle even that popular protest which secession encountered at the East. The people were compelled to acquiesce in the measure. The dislike of nullification and the distrust of DAVIS, were hardly less firmly rooted in those portions of the State, but the rebel element was more compact and menacing, and better supported by the violent secession temper of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. To this is due the apparent unanimity of those who voted upon the question of secession; and to it is also due the astonishingly small vote which the question elicited.

But since that epoch the real spirit of the people has made itself more and more clearly understood. The emigration has been extremely large. There is no lack of stout Tennesseeans of all parts of the State in the National lines in Kentucky. The profoundest discontent prevails everywhere, at Memphis as well as at Nashville. HARRIS, impelled by fear, and obligations contracted with the Confederate usurpation, has tried to swell the frontier army by drafting from a population already unduly depleted for military purposes, and has succeeded in provoking defiance and resistance. At Nashville, there was open insurrection, from which, according to one account, HARRIS only saved his invaluable life by flight. There was a public meeting called at Memphis to oppose the Governor's measures; and the Memphis papers are at no pains to disguise their dissatisfaction. These things plainly indicate the turn of the popular tide.

The truth is, the people of Tennessee have never had any heart in the rebellion. Ignorance and fear drove their Legislature to an act, the wisdom of which it began to doubt when Kentucky, the same in character and interest, stood nobly to the Union; and as to the impolicy of which it probably has no longer any doubt whatever. This Legislature is now in session. It finds the paltry traitor HARRIS already losing that popular strength which he used so remorselessly in the Spring; and if some action should be taken tending to extricate Tennessee from its engagements with Confederate treason, and to save it from becoming the battle-field of a cause, which its people believe in their hearts to be bad and necessarily unsuccessful, it will excite no sentiment of surprise. Rebellion in Tennessee is evidently at ebb-tide.

THE SENATE ON AFRICA.—It certainly is a most inopportune moment just now to bring up for settlement in Congress those incidental and abstract questions concerning Slavery and negroes, the practical solution of which must depend entirely upon the course of events, and which can be decided so much more wisely at a future time. One honorable Senator the other day not only presented a batch of petitions for the abolition of Slavery, but introduced a resolution of inquiry, whether any additional legislation is necessary *to secure persons of African descent the right to take out patents*. No one, surely, can object to an African patenting whatever he may invent; but it can hardly be possible that the inventive genius of that irrepressible race has suddenly burst forth with such vehemence as to demand that the Senate, at the present crisis should occupy itself in such discussions. Moreover, bringing up such questions as this, just now only irritates and annoys members from the Border Slave States, without the slightest good result. If members of Congress will only leave over the problem of African patent rights and other African rights and wrongs, till they meet next session, it is likely that events will have done much to make their solution clear and easy.

Rifled Cannon.

The report of Col. HARVEY BROWN, representing the comparative uselessness of his smooth-bore guns as against the rifled guns of the rebels, in the late action at Fort Pickens, will, of course, receive the attention which it demands nf the Ordnance Department. It was not necessary, however, to await the result of a battle in order to reach Col. BROWN'S conclusions. The theory of the rifle projectile—the perpetual correction of the deviation of the projectile, due to its irregularities of surface and weight, by revolving it on its own axis—proclaims the fact, and all practice establishes the vastly superior range and accuracy of the rifled cannon.

But Col. BROWN was fighting at *long range*. In case of defending such of our harbors as have fortifications within short range of their channels, as at the Narrows, for instance, against an iron-clad enemy, in case of breaching a fort with the guns of our own iron-clad vessels, the service required of ordnance is altogether different. In such cases, round shot can be fired with all the accuracy required; *living force*—smashing power, are the results demanded in close quarters. Now the initial velocity of the rifle shot is but one-half to two-thirds that of the round shot of equal weight, because, while the former has not only a small area exposed to the action of the powder, but the immense friction in the grooves of the gun necessary to give it a spinning motion of sometimes four hundred revolutions per second, the latter has the greatest practicable area, and hardly any friction at all. And in close quarters, the execution of the two are nearly in proportion to their initial velocities. The practice, as well as the theory supports this conclusion also. The extensive experiments of Mr. STEVENS, at Hoboken, have shown that the sphere, fired from a smooth-bore gun, is the most destructive shape that a given weight of shot can be put into, as against iron targets. At the late meeting of the Mechanical Engineers in England, the results of experiments to the same end were shown.

In the present, and most proper demand for rifled cannon, therefore, it is important that the place and power of the smooth-bore should not be overlooked. We cannot tell how soon our forts and fleets may be placed in circumstances where they would willingly dispense with the long reach of the spinning bolt for the *vis viva* of the round ball.

MALICIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.—Because Capt. WILKES has given the English an interpretation of their own principles of international law which they don't relish, that is no reason why they should murder his name whenever they have occasion to write it. All their journals, from the *Times* and *Saturday Review* to *Punch*, persist in writing it docked as to the *e*, thus—WILKS! Now, besides that they have the orthography of the word in every American paper, it certainly argues themselves unknown not to be familiar with the name of the commander of one of the most successful of Exploring expeditions. We shall next have our Gallic friends sending it back to us in their curious spelling as VILKS! Now, we don't much care how thoroughly those people violate all their pretended neutrality. Do your worst; give aid and comfort to the enemy—harbor their pirates; but don't, in the name of Cadmus, offend our eyes with such a villainous cacography as WILKS!

THE RUMORED INSANITY OF GEN. SHERMAN.—Justice to a gallant and valuable soldier demands the correction of a wide-spread report as to the confirmed mental derangement of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN. A correspondent, who has the best means of knowing, writes:

"I am in receipt of letters from Lancaster, Ohio, where Gen. SHERMAN is now visiting his family, and recruiting his physical health, prostrated by arduous duties on the Potomac, in Kentucky and Missouri, denying all such wicked statements. They are wholly without foundation in fact."

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

The Tone of Comment in Canada—What England will Do.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Mayor of one of the cities of Canada West writes that the people of that region are highly excited about the "indignity to the British flag," and military organizations are rapidly forming to resent it.

The tone of private letters by the *Europa* and *Jura* indicates firmness on the part of the English public to insist on the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, but express the hope and belief that our Government will give them up at once. Other correspondents predict that England will go to war without waiting for negotiations.

There are indications that American stocks owned in England will be sent here for sale, but it is believed that no great amount has yet been sent forward.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Private correspondence to the *Atlas and Argus*, from a gentleman in Washington whose opportunities for gaining correct information can be most emphatically guaranteed, says that all the foreign diplomats, except the English Minister, "seem to regret what they consider our retrograde movement as to the rights of neutrals. They have stood by us on that question, and were glad to see our rapid growth as a great naval Power, and one resisting with them the aggressive policy of Great Britain as to the law of the seas."

The same letter says: "But on the general question of peace or war, I am satisfied, from unquestionable authority, that our Government is determined to do everything in their power to preserve peaceful relations with Great Britain, and that they do not believe anything has occurred which cannot be satisfactorily arranged by a precedent and conservative course."

THE BRITISH MESSENGERS EN ROUTE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Capt. SEYMOUR, the Queen's Special Messenger, arrived here this evening by express train at 7 o'clock, and left for Washington in a special train at 7½ P. M.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—The acquisition of card photographs of friends and of distinguished individuals is now all the rage throughout Europe and in this country, and certainly nothing in the line of the fine arts could be more attractive or of more permanent value. Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, who have been distinguished for the elegance of their publications, have paid great attention to this new branch of publications. They now manufacture one hundred styles of Albums and publish some thousands of subjects of *Cartes de Visite*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 18, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	87½	100	Little Miami R.	80
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	80	50	Erie Railway Pref.	46
7,000	Ill. Canal Reg. Bs.	79	50	do b30	45⅝
6,000	Ill. Cou. Bs., '70.	80	100	do	45
1,000	Tenn. 8s. Os, '90,	40⅛	25	do	44½
20,000	do b30	40⅜	175	do	44¾
11,000	do	40⅛	50	Hud. River R. b30	34
1,000	N. C. State 6s	58¾	50	do	33⅜
1,000	Missouri State 6s	37½	225	do	33¾
11,000	do s3	37⅛	300	Harlem Railroad	10
7,000	Cal. State 7s	80	310	Harlem R. Pref.	25
5,500	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103⅛	100	Reading Railroad	30⅛
1,000	Hud. R. Sd M. Bds.	76	125	Clev. & Pitts. R.	13
3,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	96⅛	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	100
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	77	50	Michigan Cen. R.	43
500	Ill. Central R. B.	87	50	do	42⅝
2,000	do	86	20	do	41⅜
5	Bank of America	100	50	do b30	41
50	Canton Company	9⅞	515	do	41
80	Pacific M. S. Co. b60	81	50	do s3	41⅜
5	do b30	80½	50	do	41⅝
210	do	80	40	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17
100	do	79⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	36⅜
100	do	79⅝	100	do	36⅞
50	do b10	80	50	Panama Railroad	105¼
300	N. Y. Cen. R. b10	75⅛	50	do	105
50	do s10	75⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	55
675	do	75⅜	100	Galena & Chic. R.	68
1000	do	75⅝	50	do	68⅛
300	do s30	75⅜	20	do	68¾
14	do	76	100	do	68⅜
600	do s10	75½	100	do b60	68⅝
50	do s10	75½	750	Clev. & Tol. R.	28
50	do s10	75⅜	50	do s30	28¼
50	do s4	75⅝	600	do	28⅜
150	Erie Railway	25½	200	do	28¾
100	do b30	25⅜	150	Chi. & R. Island R.	46½
100	do	25¼	150	do	46⅛
312	do	25	100	do	46¾
200	do	24¾	150	do	46⅝
500	do	24⅝	50	Chic., Burl. & Q. R.	51
750	do s30	24⅛	10	Mil. & Pr. Du Chn. R.	16¾
100	do s30	24⅛	21	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st Pre.	75¼
685	do	24⅛	150	do	75
100	do b10	24⅜	7	do	74¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	79	100	Hud. R. R.	33⅜
11,000	Missouri State 6s	38¾	25	do	34
1,000	do	36⅜	75	Harlem R. Pref.	25
2,000	do	36	20	do	25¼
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	103	23	Reading R.	30⅜
50	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	79	125	Chic. & R. I. R.	45
350	do	78⅞	250	do	44½
100	do s30	78⅜	200	do	44⅜
10	do	78¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. b10	41⅜
225	do	78¾	200	do	41⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R. s15	78	250	do s30	41¾
50	do s30	75	50	do s30	41⅞
450	do	75⅜	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	16¾
50	do s10	75⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36⅜
28	do	75⅞	25	Panama R. b30	107
300	Erie Railway	23⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	56
150	do	24	100	do s10	56
100	do b30	24	30	Clev. & Tol. R.	28
250	do	23⅞	300	do	28⅛
50	do s30	24⅜	500	do	28¾
100	Harlem R s30	10½	50	Mi. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	17

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

The business day in Wall-street has been a very excited one. Financially, the action of the Associated Banks last night did us no good. It was rather productive of mischief, than otherwise; for, while failing to assure public confidence in regard to the long continuance of Specie payments, the whole manner of the proceeding induced the belief that the wordy preamble and brave and concluding resolution were brought to a unanimous vote as a game of mutual self-deception between the forty or fifty parties engaged in it. Outside the Bank meeting, the result thus arrived at neither reduced the rates of Exchange on England, stopped the quiet transfer of Gold in Bank to *special* account—thus reducing the sum total available for the daily averages—nor steadied the price of Money on the Street. So far as the last point is in issue, the effect is quite the reverse of healthy confidence. The turn against the rates of interest was both sharp and sudden. Loans on demand rose to 7 ₱ cent., and a number of private lenders, beside calling in their 5@6 ₱ cent. accommodations, declined to go on at any rate. This, however, was not entirely owing to the action of the Banks. The English news by the *Jura* was first unfavorably construed, and as there was no abatement in the price of Exchange, the disposition was to stand still for a day or two to know the significance of the English demand to be made upon our Government through Lord LYONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in town, and another general meeting of our associated Banks was held this afternoon. The immediate object is given out to have been not to confer upon the acknowledged financial wants of the Government for the next six months—frankly stated by Mr. CHASE to be *two hundred and seventy-five millions*,—but to arrange a matter of account, involving ten or twelve millions, under the negotiation of the 19th August. This comparatively insignificant affair, we understand, was amicably adjusted. The Secretary is to refund the sum in question, one-half, by way of set-off, in gold, to a corresponding amount now to his credit on the subsequent negotiations of Oct. 1 and Nov. 16, and the remainder in 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds. The meeting then adjourned at 5 o'clock, to convene again to-morrow in consultation with the Secretary on more important matters. It is possible that the magnitude of the *real* question likely to be presented, to wit, the supply of $275,000,000 to the Treasury between the 1st of January and the 30th of June, on the Specie basis, which the proceedings of last night have declared to be the policy of the Banks, will be profoundly appreciated. By a generous and enlightened concert with the Government, it is more than possible that the operations of the Treasury and the movements of the Associated Banks of the Atlantic cities, may go forward for some time to come, if not indefinitely, on the desired basis. Any attempt, however, to induce the Secretary to abandon the direct employment of his present machinery for conducting the business of his Department, under the assurance that if he will make the Associated Banks his immediate fiscal agents, Specie payments can be maintained, is likely, we believe, to meet very grave objections from the Government, if not to fail altogether, except so far as to leave, as at present, the proceeds of loans taken by the Banks to the credit of the Treasury, until actually wanted for disbursement.

Such a change would be inconsistent with the plan of finance foreshadowed in the Secretary's Report, which looks to placing or finding a market for the Government Stocks soon to be created through the medium of a National Currency. If this plan be not availed of by the Country Banks of Circulation, and the Associated City Banks cannot go on as purchasers of these Stocks—having already invested in them to the extent of their Capital—then the machinery of the Sub-Treasury will be needed for the creation, registration and issue of such a Currency, direct to the public creditors, fundable at all times in the Public Stocks, on terms which the Government would make liberal, even while the Civil War continues, and highly advantageous to the bearer on its termination. Whether, or in what proportions, this Currency shall take the form of demand Notes, free of interest, or one-year Notes, bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, or Three Year Notes bearing 7.30 ₱ cent., would, of course, depend materially on the State of the Money Market, and the events and probable duration of the war. But, in any case, the Government would probably insist upon its own Sub-Treasury as an office of issue, disbursement and deposit, rather than upon any precarious or costly arrangement for temporary advances by the Banks. And in the possible contingency of a general suspension of Specie Payments, it would be further insisted, also, that the Government should enjoy the full advantage of a National Circulation fundable in the Public Stocks during the war or redeemable in Specie at its termination.

In reference to the present demand for Bullion, our observation for the past few days is that it is mainly confined to the transfer of general to special deposit. This transfer necessarily lessens the daily returns of the amount at the command, not in the vaults, of the Banks, to the Clearing House. These daily returns constitute the basis of the weekly official averages every Monday. Taken in connection with the daily balances in the Sub-Treasury, they test the sum total available for business in New-York. The Banks held his morning about $37,500,000, or two millions less than the average of Monday, and the Sub-Treasury $4,944,000, or three millions less than the average of last week. The withdrawals or transfers to special deposit would therefore seem to be about $5,000,000 in five or six days, without counting the California arrival of yesterday. As the total stock of Bullion, however, is still $42,500,000 this process may exhaust itself long before the amount is reduced to a point to create any real concern. But the effect is already felt on the general Money market, and as we intimated in our weekly review on Monday morning, the evil to the Government at this critical juncture, and to our Mercantile interests, of a disturbed market for the negotiation of the necessary Public Loans of the former and of current facilities to business, *may possibly* be greater than the one against which the verbose Preamble and Resolution adopted last evening is designed to provide.

We hear no preparations to export Specie by the *Africa*. Nearly all our business firms are indisposed to ship under present circumstances, even if it were more profitable than an exchange of 110½ ₱ cent. justifies. The demand for Bills to-day was rather ahead of the supply of first-class banking signatures at 110½ ₱ cent., and the quotation leaves off 110½@111 ₱ cent. All this may be changed by the complexion of our relations with England, to be reported in a day or two from Washington.

A hasty interpretation of the first dispatches by the Portland steamer this morning, together with very low quotations from London for Erie, Illinois Central, and other American Stocks, caused a heavy reaction against the Stock market this forenoon. Prices fell, in some instances, considerably below the worst figures of Monday. This was especially the case on the Common and Preference shares of Erie, the scrip shares of Illinois Central, and some of the Westerns. New-York Central was done as low as 75 @½, but closed 75¾, as against 76¾ yesterday afternoon. The changed rates for Money, at call was felt on the Street between the sessions of the Board, and probably induced some sacrifices which would not otherwise have been made. Later in the day the demand for stocks sensibly improved, and a liberal business was done at and after the Second Board. The National Stocks were done at 87¾ ₱ cent. for the 6s of 1881, and 79 for the 5s of 1874. Panama fell at one time to 105 ₱ cent., but was subsequently done at 107 ₱ cent., buyer 30 days. Pacific Mail, 79@78¾ ₱ cent. The following were about the last Share quotations:

N. Y. Central	75¾	Michigan Guaranteed	37
Erie	24¾	Mich. Central	42
Erie Preferred	45	Pacific	79
Galena	63 ex div.	Panama	106
Rock Island	65	Illinois Central	86
Hudson	34	Toledo	28¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	89	Broadway	110
Union	81	American Exchange	80
America	100	Marine	85
Commerce, Scrip Stock	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₱ c., '82	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real estate	87	Ch., B. & Q. firsts 8 ₱ c	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscrip'n	87	N. Ind. firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	97½	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₱ c	75
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	86
Erie fourths, '80	70	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	70
Hudson firsts, '69	103½	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ₱ c. '70.	20
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	92	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Hudson thirds, '75	75	Chi. & N. W., 1st s., 24s	35
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	L. E. & Wabash firsts.	70
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash seconds	42½

The Cleveland and Toledo road earned the second week in December:

1860	$24,853
Increase	$4,204

The Rock Island Road earned the same week:

1860	$25.117
Increase	$9,916

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$923,636 12
For Customs	82,000 00
Payments, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes	895,270 84
Balance	4,972,663 85

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	65,988,000
Specie	9,637,000
Due from other Banks	7,812,800
Due to other Banks	8,918,000
Deposits	27,829,700
Circulation	6,284,000

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 535, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH up to the moment of going to press.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES—Startling News from England, Imminent Prospect of War—Popular Passion in England—The Truth About Fort Pickens—Secretary Seward's Dispatches—Charleston in Ashes, and Editorial Paragraphs.

III.—EUROPEAN NEWS—Arrival of the Europa and the City of Washington—The British Government and the Affair of the Trent—England Sends an Ultimatum to the United States—An Apology and the Surrender of the Rebel Ambassadors Demanded—Great Preparations for War—Arms and Artillery Shipped to Canada—The Exportation of Saltpetre Prohibited—An Immediate Conflict Anticipated—A Rumor that the Emperor Napoleon Offers his Mediation—The French Journals Unanimous Against Capt. Wilkes—Immense Excitement in England and France—Decline in Consols and Cotton—American and Canadian Securities Without Buyers.

IV. THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION—Full Particulars from the Charleston Papers of Saturday—The Loss Estimated at Seven Millions—About Six Hundred Buildings Destroyed on the First Day—The Origin and Progress of the Fire.

V. THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR—Report of Capt. Wilkes to the Navy Department—Capt. Wilkes' Order to Lieut. Fairfax.

VI. ARRIVAL OF THE CONNECTICUT—News from Tybee Island and Port Royal—Forty-eight Prisoners of War brought to this Port—Tybee Island Permanently Occupied—An Expedition to Fernandina, Florida—The Capture of the Rebel Schooner *Royal Yacht* in Galveston Bay—Condition of Affairs at Fort Pickens—The Terrible Punishment Suffered by the Rebels.

VII. AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS—Interesting Statement of an Officer of the Connecticut—The Late Bombardment—Tremendous Damage Inflicted upon the Rebels—The Niagara and Richmond, &c.—Official Report of Col. Harvey Brown.

VIII. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—Precedents of the American Revolution—The British Government Never Assented to a General Exchange, nor Conceded National Rights to the Colonies.

IX. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—The French and English Ultimatums—Rejection of the English Treaty by the Congress—Mexico Disposed to Concede nearly every Point to France and England—Bitter Animosity against Spain—Preparations for Defence—Another Southern Commissioner in Prison.

X.—INTERESTING FROM THE REBEL ARMY—Statements of a Deserter on the Line of the Lower Potomac—Number, Condition and Prospects of the Rebel Troops.

XI.—DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI—Description of the River from Cairo to Memphis, and of the Gunboat Expedition.

XII.—THE AFFAIR OF THE SUMTER—How she came to escape from the *Iroquois*—Letters from Capt. Palmer and other Officers.

XIII.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

XIV.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

XV.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XVI.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
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Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

We would Call Attention of Housekeepers to the large sale on the 19th inst., of China, glass and plated ware, the contents of C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 555 Broadway. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents. Goods now ready for examination.

Japanese, American Indian, Chinese, Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

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Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st. Rooms Nos. 7 and 9.

MARRIED.

MATHEWSON—KENT.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, PARK MATHEWSON and MARY M., daughter of Gabriel Kent, all of this City.

WRIGHT—JONES.—In Somers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Shaler J. Hillyer, Mr. ISAAC C. WRIGHT to Miss CHARLOTTE JONES, daughter of Jabez Jones, Esq., both of that place.

DIED.

MATHER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 17, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, ELLA MARIA, only child of Joseph W. and the late Maria Augusta Mather, aged 4 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

GILMOUR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, THOMAS R. GILMOUR.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Benjamin Bell, No. 361 Canal-st., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, after a severe illness, Rev. B. C. TOWNSEND, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, No. 23 Grove-st. All relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 514 Hudson-st., at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 18, MARY FRANCES, youngest daughter of Philetus and Susan E. Smith.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 259 7th-st., on Friday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WADDELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, WILLIAM SOUTHWICK WADDELL, son of Wm. Coventry H. Waddell, in the 17th year of his age.

The remains were interred in the family vault, Trinity Church.

SHAW.—In Carmansville, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, of disease of the throat, JOHN L. SHAW, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. T. W. Rowden, 152d-st., Carmansville, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, of scarlet fever, CARRIE MAY, only child of Luman W. and Ellen M. Kimball, aged 2 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from No. 71 Pineapple-st.

LANAHAN.—On Monday night, Dec. 16, Mr. JAMES H. X. LANAHAN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

LIENAU.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, CATHERINE VAN GIESEN LIENAU, daughter of the late Hendrick Booraem.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, Jersey City.

CARPENTER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, of disease of the lungs, PHEBE C. H., wife of Robert Carpenter.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at Friend's Meeting-house, at Purchase. Carriages will be in attendance at Rye Station to meet the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

WOODCOCK.—In Bedford, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, HARRIET E., youngest daughter of Wm. P. and Mary A. Woodcock, aged 20 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 138 Lexington-av.

BLAKSLEE.—In Portchester, on Monday, Dec. 16, CAROLINE PARKHURST, beloved daughter of Ebenezer G. and Mary A. Blakslee, aged 10 years, 6 months and 28 days.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

ROECKEL.—At Foster's Meadow, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, suddenly, MARGARET, wife of Joseph S. Roeckel, aged 33 years, 6 months and 20 days.

JARVIS.—In Tremont, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, REBECCA, youngest child of Wm. and Eunice B. Jarvis, in the 3d year of her age

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

HANNAH.—In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, ZILPHA MYER, wife of George Hannah, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, in Poughkeepsie, on Friday, at 2 P. M.

WENDELL.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, Judge JOHN L. WENDELL, formerly of Albany, in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 13, Col. JAMES W. JOHNSON, in the 58th year of his age.

The deceased was for many years a resident of this City, and was much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. Having retired from active business, he removed to his late residence, where he might enjoy his competency in the more quiet walks of life, but unexpectedly he has been called from the pleasant scenes of home and kindred to the house appointed for all the living. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his untimely loss; and their grief will be shared by his many warm and sympathizing friends, who will learn of his death with sincere regret.

VAN BOKKELEN.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, GEORGE A., son of the late A. H. Van Bokkelen, aged 30 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Dr. John, and of his brother-in-law, Dr. David B. Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 127 East 19th-st., on Thursday, at 12 M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 651.—Dec. 18, 1861.
1, 9, 68, 18, 51, 36, 50, 32, 31, 56, 67, 4, 5.
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66, 43, 68, 21, 4, 56, 42, 73, 46, 29, 33, 39, 40.
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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:
We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.
We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.
"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
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GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186
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DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

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THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
To the German Republican Ward Clubs of the City and County of New-York:
All the Ward Clubs are requested to complete their elections, in accordance with their respective by-laws, of three Delegates and three Alternates from each, to represent them in the Central German Republican Committee for the year 1862, on or before the 9th day of January next. The Central Committee will hold its first regular meeting for the ensuing year, at 8 P. M., on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, in the Steuben House, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, when all delegates will please present themselves with regularly certified credentials.
ANDREAS WILLMANN, President of the German Republican Central Committee.
C. J. STEINHEIMER, } Secretaries G. R. C. C.
HENRY RICHARD, }
F. MALIGNON, Chairman Executive Com.
ALFRED ERBE, Secretary Executive Committee.

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SIR: Please forward immediately by mail, directed to the Secretary of State, copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazeteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

[*From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.*]

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

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LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.
JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH inst., a Scotch Pebble and Gold SHAWL PIN in form of an anchor. The above reward will be paid for its recovery on application at No. 1 West 33d-st.

LOST.—A LADY'S WATCH AND CHAIN IN THE 15th-av., between 13th and 28th sts., on Monday afternoon. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to No. 53 William-st.

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FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 315 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

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Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
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Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

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FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
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ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURE.
The attention of private buyers as well as the trade, is requested. The watches will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on THURSDAY.

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By EDWARD (SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. The goods will positively be on exhibition at the salesroom on Wednesday, the 18th inst., from 11 until 3 o'clock.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be positively required of every purchaser at the time of sale, the balance of the purchase to be paid within the next day, in bankable money, or by certified check. None other received.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the stock of strictly first-class wines, brandies, ales, porter and cigars of an insolvent importing and jobbing house, for many years in the Southern trade; must be cleared previous to Jan. 1; all of which are guaranteed genuine, and according to sample and description, including pale and dark brandies, ports, Madeiras, sherries, rum, gin, whisky, &c., in casks, cases, bottles and demijohns. Also the balance of an invoice, in original cases, shipped (*via* Montreal) by the London and Peninsular Wine Company, (the oldest in London,) comprising Don Pedro Madeira, 1844; royal golden, 1849; superior brown, 1850, and extra pale sherry, 1847; superior old port, 1842; Mantell's old imperial brandy, 1848; Jamaica rum, 1848; old Holland gin, and English wild cherry brandy. Persons desiring a stock for private use can find nothing more desirable or reliable. We sold a large part of this stock on Oct. 3 and Nov. 26, and have received large duplicate orders since. Also remaining unsold, a few lots belonging to an English gentleman leaving the country, viz.: a few dozen V. O. P. sherry 1844; sercial Madeira; Antigua rum 1847. A few original packages of fine sherry of one arrobe each, (about four gallons,) imported for private use. A few demijohns Flor Morantes, Windfield Scott, Noreigas, Flor Alburne, Cabanas, Henry Clay, Luna Lena, El Sol, Don Quixotte, Sancho Panza, Columbia, Brittanica, Il Dolce Far Niente, Victoria, Cotton Plant, La Union, Plantation and others, in all about 115,000, consisting principally of Conchas, Millar, Communes, Partuleas, Media, Regalias and Londres, mostly in 10ths.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on
THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th inst.,
At 10½ o'clock each day,
At the warerooms of Shaffer & Suckno w, No. 520 Broadway, between Spring and Broome sts.,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE OF THE FIRST CLASS—Being the closing sale of their stock, consisting of elegant parlor suites, in ebony, mounted in ormolu and inlaid with bronze medallion; buffet and fancy chairs to match; suites in open work, vine carved rosewood and others; rosewood etageres, console tables, bookcases, centre, side and other tables; fancy reception chairs, richly carved and plain; marble-top dressing bureaus, oiled walnut furniture, extension tables, oak buffets and chairs, hall-stands, elegant suites bedroom furniture, in various styles, with other descriptions of first-class furniture.

The above can be examined until the days of sale, and will be sold without reserve to close up the concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Studio Buildings, No. 15 10th-st., the valuable paintings and other works of art contributed to the above fund by the artists, forming one of the most valuable collections ever offered by them to the public. The following artists are represented in the sale, viz.:

E. Leutze, Thos. Hicks, F. W. Edmonds, R. W. Hubbard, A. Bierstadt, T. P. Rossiter, J. A. Suydam, R. Gignoux, J. G. Brown, J. M. Falconer, A. W. Warren, J. B. Bristol, W. Whitteridge, E. Benson, Charles Muller, J. Carlin, V. Colyer, S. S. Osgood, D. Huntington, A. B. Durand, Louis Lang, S. R. Gifford, J. Johnson, J. H. Cafferty, L. R. Mignot, S. Coleman, G. D. Barron, F. B. Chapman, G. C. Thompson, W. J. Hennessey, J. S. Jamieson, Alfred Jones, C. G. Fish, C. H. Moore, J. B. Bristol, J. W. Casilear, J. F. Kenset, R. M. Staigg, W. L. Sontag, G. H. Boughton, J. Williamson, C. F. Blauvelt, D. M. Carter, T. A. Richards, C. C. Griswold, H. A. Loop, Jerome Thompson, E. D. Nelson, Eliza Creatores, Wm. Morgan, H. Carmiencke, J. Hamilton.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS AND VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, by order of administratrix, the entire private library of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, comprising about 2,500 volumes, among which may be found: Vernon Gallery, by Hall; Wilkie Gallery, Gems of British Art, Hogarth's Tableaux, Indian Tribes of North America, British Essayists, Washington's Writings, by Sparks; Finden's Tableaux, Humboldt's Melastomes, Travels in America, by Maximilian; Antiquities of England, very old; Life of Christ, very old; Life of Washington Irving, Works of Daniel Webster, Hildreth's United States, Highland Clans, by Logan; Audubon and Quadrupeds, Ireland's Hogarth, the Works of Cooper, Fielding, Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Cowper, and other authors. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st. The illustrated books will be sold TO-MORROW.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, STATUARY, RICH FRENCH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 23 AND 24, At 11 o'clock each day,

At No. 629 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker sts., comprising rich French clocks and pendules in bronze, ormolu and marble; bronze statuary, candelabras, vases, ornaments, fancy goods, rich French jewelry, rings, pins, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, chains, necklaces, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale, and as every lot will be positively sold without any reserve, the auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of those who want MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a mere nominal price.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, each day at 10½ o'clock, at the large dwelling-house No. 17 Lafayette-place (comprising the contents of sixty rooms,) consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, curtains, bureaus, washstands, crockery, window-shades, gas-fixtures, stoves, dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, velvet medallion carpet, satin damask curtains, rosewood piano-forte, by Hallet, Davis & Co., mirrors, cornices, &c.; oil-cloths and hall-furniture, crockery, chinaware, table-cutlery, table linen, sheets, pillow-cases, quilts, pillows, bolsters and hair-mattresses, kitchen and laundry furniture; also, large furnace and eighty tons of coal. Sale positive. By order of the mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURED FURS—Every article made expressly for Broadway sale, free from defect or damage, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Cuffs and Muffs; Mink Sable do.; Stone Marten do.; Fitch do.; Siberian Squirrel do.; Imported Fitch do.; Chinchilla do., large and small sizes; Rock Marten do.; elegant Russian Sable do.; misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c.

Sleigh Robes in great variety; Wolf, Bear, fancy, &c. Also, Gents' Caps, Collars and Gloves, of various kinds, forming, as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon; sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of granite ware; glass, rich Bohemian, cut, crystal and molded, selected for family use by the former proprietor, C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination.
WM. TAYLOR, Assignee.
Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the store, No. 25 Pine-st., next door to the Custom-house, assignee's sale of carriages, two-seated turn-over seat rockaways, elegant light City-built top wagons, variety of no-top buggies, three very light jagger wagons, elegant six-seated rockaways, an elegant Winter or Summer carriage, elegant light express wagon, shifting top. These carriages are all custom-made, and are to be sold without reserve, by order of the assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, in good order, comprising a general assortment mahogany parlor furniture in hair-cloth, ditto chamber, ditto marble tops, painted suites, feather beds, mattresses, carpets, etc., etc., paper hangings, counter screens, etc.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

STEREOSCOPIC GOODS, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—E. LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 62 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., stereoscopic views, instruments, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. Also, some valuable oil paintings, the importation of a party deceased, sold by order of executor.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, chairs, bedsteads, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, chandeliers, washstands, hair and other mattresses, feather-beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, sheets, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

NEAL LOGUE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of the dry goods store, No. 467 8th-av., on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., without reserve, for cash only. By order of the mortgagees.
LEWIS JOHNSTON, Att'y for Mortgagees,

AUCTION SALES.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES
At auction, for cash,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock,
by ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., comprising a very general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Men's grain Boots, in great variety, at private sale.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERIOR SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY; (Thursday,) at the private residence of A. Vanderpool, Esq. at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, chamber, and oak dining-room furniture; china, glass, crockery, silver ware, rosewood piano-forte, suites, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.—WE WOULD CALL attention to the sale of valuable Books, being the collection of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway, where catalogues can be had.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 18 New-st., by order of Messrs. Ely & Co. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED
Of useful articles for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

White French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts	$3 75
Fancy French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts	7 00
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,	
For Holiday Gifts, large size, handsomely engraved.	5 00
$5, $5, $5, $5.	
Silver Plated Cake Baskets for Holiday Gifts	4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for Holiday Gifts	15 00
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, for Holiday Gifts	4 50
Silver Plated COFFEE URNS,	
for Holiday gifts, new pattern, finely chased	$10 00
$10, $10, $10, $10, $10.	
Silver-plated Teaspoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	1 25
Silver-plated Table-Spoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Table-Forks, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Ivory-handle Table-Knives for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 50
Ivory-handle Tea-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00

ALSO,
An elegant variety of
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
for Holiday Gifts,
BISQUE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURE,
for Holiday Gifts.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCK
for Holiday Gifts.
Together with a complete stock of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
Rich and Plain Cut
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS
AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
At
No. 312 Broadway,
Up stairs.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MADAME R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway.
Have just received a beautiful assortment of
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, for holiday gifts, at $13, worth $30. Mink Fur Bonnets, children's Hats, black velvet Bonnets, Feathers and Ribbons.
L. BINNS' Millinery, largest and cheapest in the world. No. 581 Broadway—581—up stairs.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO. IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FREE CLASS FOR VIOLIN AND FLUTE.—Gentlemen can learn to play by note in twelve lessons, at No. 288 Bowery (near Houston-st.) Apply THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock; also, SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. Free for adults. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, &c., &c. $10 per quarter.
L. A. BENJAMIN.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Paloubet, Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $460. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—CHAS. SIEH & CO., corner South 3d and 1st-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Depot No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. We invite the attention of the public to our stock of improved overstrung, iron frame piano-fortes, which for their power, musical qualities and durability, stand unsurpassed.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a young lady as music teacher in some school or seminary; has had experience and given satisfaction; good references given. Address M. E. R., care of B. F. Osterson, Granville, N. Y., stating terms.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH, AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., a fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with all the best improvements; full iron frame, overstrung, patent damper, and warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WILL SELL UNtil February 1, their stock of new and second-hand Pianos very cheap for cash. Their Automatic Melodeon is also on exhibition at their warerooms, 487 Broadway.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A REGULAR supply of Hominy, for retail customers. Manufactures address O. BROWER, Station A, New-York.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PURE RED Ash coal (Peach Orchard) and genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel—all at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVES,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF wealth and position would like to correspond with some educated and accomplished lady with a view to matrimony. Address H. K. M., Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid in a first-class hotel; has no objection to town or country; good City references. Apply or address A. R., for two days, at No. 392 7th-av., second floor, near 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing, or do general housework. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, with a nice family; good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 33 West 12th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy, Protestant young woman as above, or would do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 85 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next to the fancy-store, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMRID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is capable of taking charge of a dining-room; or would do general housework in a small private family; best of reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 279 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, first floor, back room,

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to care children; is willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as chambermaid and nurse; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do housework for a small family; the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 280 Avenue B, Room No. 11.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable English girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework and take care of children. Good reference. Apply at No 31 East Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, and to assist in the washing and ironing or to take care of children, a situation as waitress, by a young woman with the best of reference. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A place, by a girl of 15 years, to take care of children. Apply at No. 7 Desbrosses-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, in all its branches, meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies, game and mock turtle soups. Wages, $9; City or Westchester County: excellent City reference. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches—meats, games, soups and jellies, and all kinds of desserts; has lived several years in first-class families, and has best City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, who can produce the best City references as to capability; is a firstrate cook and excellent bread and biscuit baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Address No. 1,274 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Also, a young person as seamstress, plain dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 122 East 20th-st., 2d-floor, front room, near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a North of Ireland Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and cake; she is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; will also assist in the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; best references; has no objection to the country, and would prefer a good home to high wages. Call at No. 135 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups and jellies, game and poultry; has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 17th-st., near 7th-av. B. D.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook, by a respectable woman; understands washing and ironing and her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 447 Carroll-st., between Johnson and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who perfectly understands French and English cooking, in a private family or boarding house, or to go out by the day; best of references given. Apply at No. 105 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD plain cook: is an excellent washer and froner; is a good bread and biscuit baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches, none excepted; has twelve years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 34 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman who understands French and American cooking of all kinds of desserts, and is a good baker. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, SOBER, middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good cook; understands pastry and baking; is a first-rate washer and froner. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 184 33d-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 62 West 16th-st., between 5th and

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 373 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 30th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount described to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF the Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THIS STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem.* The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice. JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive. R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent, upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

$36,000 NEWARK CITY CORPORATION Bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, offered in exchange for United States Government 6s of 1881.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 44 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Sudamerika Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 668 Broadway.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and valuable work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the weakness and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,).....$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861.....1,047,436
Liabilities.....14,560
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.				
2d	"	"	" 8,	'58, 50 "
3d	"	"	" 14,	'59, 50 "
4th	"	"	" 12,	'60, 45 "
5th	"	"	" 5,	'61, 35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PEIRCE, Assist. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will de delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual mode for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——— of ——— State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms of the advertisement of the ———, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——— of ———, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——— execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR EMPTY FLOUR-BARRELS.—Proposals will be received at this office up to Dec. 24, 1861, for the purchase of all the empty flour barrels, for one year from 1st day of January next. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 31st instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¾ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City, under the name of CARPENTER & PLASS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS S. CARPENTER withdrawing from the concern.
FRANCIS S. CARPENTER,
JOHN T. PLASS.

The business will continue in future at the same place, under the firm name of J. T. PLASS & CO., by whom all business appertaining to the firm of CARPENTER & PLASS will be settled. J. T. PLASS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FIRM OF BROWN & RYAN, Printers, having ceased to exist November 29, 1861, the subscriber hereby gives public notice that he will not be responsible for any of the acts of his late partner, Martin B. Brown. WILLIAM RYAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! G—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHA

THE CONFLAGRATION AT CHARLESTON.

Further Details of the Disaster.

The Public and Private Buildings Destroyed

LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON BURNED.

CONDUCT OF THE NEGROES.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

We have the Norfolk *Day Book*, of Tuesday, which contains extracts from the Charleston *Courier* and *Mercury*, relative to the fire, but there is little additional to what has already been telegraphed.

W. P. RUSSELL & Co., owners of the factory where the fire commenced, say the establishment had been closed and the furnace of the boiler covered with water before the men left. The proprietor did not leave for an hour and a half or more after the workmen. When he left everything was in order, and there were no signs of a fire. In about an hour and a half afterwards Mr. RUSSELL heard the alarm. From these circumstances he infers that the fire was set, or was the result of carelessness on the part of a number of country negroes, who had been quartered under an old shed adjoining his establishment, in allowing their camp fires to get the better of them. After the breaking out of the fire, the flames continued to increase in violence, and with the scarcity of water, seemed to defy all human efforts to arrest them. Keeping a southwesterly course, the roaring element rushed through like forked lightning. The work of destruction in King and Queen streets was truly terrible. Roof after roof fell in, and the fire rushed out of the windows and lapped around the buildings in an awfully sublime manner. The flames spread right and left, making a clean sweep of the fine residences in Logan, New, Savage, Hazyck and the lower end of Broad streets, nor could the work of destruction and desolation have been stayed had it not been that the fire exhausted itself for want of material. In addition to the churches already mentioned destroyed was the Quaker meeting-house in King street. The Savings Institution was also burned, and the large Southern Express building is also gone. The Mills House was only saved through almost superhuman exertions, and its blackened walls attest a severe trial.

The Cathedral St. Fuelar was rated one of the finest architectural ornaments of the city. It was constructed of brown stone in a very massive and costly manner. The fine building of the Sisters of Mercy was saved.

The extensive foundry and machine shops of CAMMERON & Co. were entirely destroyed. They embraced eight buildings, an office, an erecting shop, machine and fitting shop, foundry, blacksmith shop, two boiler shops, pattern store-room and iron room. The stock of material on hand, including a large quantity for Government purposes, was valued at not less than $200,000. The insurance is not stated.

MCCABE & HANCKEL'S State Cotton Press was also destroyed. The value of the building and machinery was $90,000. The building contained 300,000 pounds of sea-island cotton, belonging to Edisto and John's Island planters. There was no insurance on the cotton. The press was insured for $23,000. Fifty-two bales of upland cotton were also destroyed.

Among the handsome residences destroyed were those of Bishop Lynch, George M. Coffin, Mr. J. B. Hayward, Postmaster Huger, Miss Bowman, John Laurens, Dr. Hazyck, Capt. Rutledge, John Bonnell, Messrs. Middleton, McKelg, Gravely and Williams.

The *Courier* says the most gratifying incidents of the fire was the zeal manifested by the slaves in their efforts as firemen and laborers. The entire population, male and female, worked most earnestly. Subscriptions for the poor sufferers by the terrible conflagration had been opened at the Bank of Charleston, and $2,000 had been subscribed.

The Commissary General had posted a notice for food and shelter for those deprived of houses by the sad calamity. Many were obtained on application to F. S. HOLMES, at the Soldiers' Wayside Dépôt, corner of Ann and Navy streets.

The *Mercury* of Friday says: Yesterday was a gloomy day for Charleston. Business was universally suspended, and with one impulse our community united in giving sympathy and aid to the victims of the great public calamity.

The *Courier* says: "The fearful conflagration that has just passed over our city will cause the 11th and 12th of December, 1861, hereafter to be remembered as one of those dark and trying periods which, for the moment, seem to paralyze all the long-cherished hopes and bright anticipations of the future. We have been visited by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence which we cannot attempt to solve. Our city has received a terrible blow, which will take the work of years to repair. Let us nerve ourselves, then, for another start, thankful that we are still left with the same bold spirit, strong arms, and make a new and perhaps more substantial prosperity for our beloved city."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Interesting from Rebeldom—Sympathy with the Charleston Sufferers—Movements in Western Kentucky—The Rebels Alarmed—Kentucky Senators in the Rebel Congress, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 17, *via* BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.

The steamship *Constitution*, Captain A. V. FLETCHER, sailed for Boston at midnight last night. It is supposed that she will there take on board three more regiments for some point on the Southern coast.

The Baltimore boat brought down, this morning, 161 men, the greater number belonging to the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment. They have been discharged from the hospitals, and will join their regiments at Port Royal at the first opportunity.

By a flag of truce to-day, we have received Richmond papers of yesterday.

The Richmond *Whig* has received a few additional particulars of the attack upon EDWARD JOHNSON'S forces on the 13th, at camp Alleghany. The Federals were reported 5,000 strong. The fight began at 7 A. M., and lasted seven hours, when the Federals were repulsed. The *Whig* says that the Confederates lost 25 killed and 80 wounded, and that the Federals carried away their wounded, and left 90 to 100 dead on the field. JOHNSON'S force was 1,500, and after the battle was reinforced by two additional regiments.

The Richmond *Whig* calls upon all farmers of Virginia, near the lines of railroads, to build ice-houses, and collect large supplies of ice during the present season, as the whole South will have to get its ice from Virginia in the coming Summer.

The General Assembly of Virginia, on the 14th, adopted a resolution tendering sympathy to the citizens of Charleston, and instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of an appropriation for their relief.

A dispatch from Augusta, dated the 14th, says it is reported that the Georgia Legislature has appropriated $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Charleston fire.

The following are late telegraphic dispatches:

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Three thousand Federals at Paducah marched to Vienna Thursday and burnt some dwellings, lumberpiles, &c. They returned to Paducah, and made no attack on Fort Beauregard. All quiet at Columbus, Ky.

JEFF. THOMPSON recently surrounded a party of Federals guarding the bridge between Charlestown and Bird's Point, and killed four and captured two bridge guards.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Dec. 13.

At Columbus, Ky., there was a great commotion yesterday. More troops have been sent to Gen. BOWEN, at Feliciana, and also a regiment to Union City. The Federals at Cairo have changed their policy. None are allowed to leave there. All communication has ceased. The Government transports are idle in the daytime and busy at night. It is supposed by those in high official quarters that the Federals are moving an immense force to the Tennessee River to cut off communication with Bowling Green.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 17—5 P. M.

It is known in Richmond this morning that a Commissioner had arrived in this country from the British Government, to treat in regard to the Mason and Slidell seizure.

A flag of truce was sent down from Craney Island this afternoon, and the steamtug sent out to meet it has just arrived.

Twelve or fourteen passengers, mostly ladies, were brought down, and they took passage for Baltimore.

From the Norfolk *Day Book* of to-day we learn that in the Rebel Congress, on the 16th, HENRY C. BURNETT and Judge MONROE were sworn in as Senators from Kentucky; which State has just been admitted to the Confederacy.

Hon. WM. PORCHER MILES, of South Carolina, is exceedingly ill with pneumonia, according to a dispatch from Richmond.

The *Day Book* says the Third Georgia Regimen returned Monday morning to Portsmouth, from Roanoke Island.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Gen. Buell's Official Report of the Skirmish at Green River.

Repulse of Three Rebel Regiments, with Six Pieces of Artillery, by Four Companies of National Troops.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Gen. BUELL has telegraphed to headquarters the following:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

To Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

MCCOOK'S division is at Mumfordsville; Gen MITCHELL at Bacon's Creek. ZOLLICOFFER is either retreating across the Cumberland River, or is preparing to do so at the approach of any superior force.

Gen. MCCOOK reported that the rebels attacked his pickets in front of the railroad bridge at 2 o'clock to-day. The picket consisted of four companies of the Third Indiana, Col. WILLICH, under Lieut.-Col. VAN IMBLEA. Their forces consisted of one regiment of Texan Rangers, two regiments of infantry, and one battery of six guns. Our loss was Lieut. SAXE and eight enlisted men killed and ten wounded. The rebel loss was thirty-three killed, including the Colonel of the Texas Rangers, and about fifty wounded. The rebels retreated ingloriously.

D. C. BUELL, Brigadier-General, &c.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SKIRMISH.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The recent Mumfordsville engagement, considering the disproportion of numbers, proves the most brilliant National victory yet achieved. Four companies, of about 350 men, of Col. WALLACH'S regiment, led by the Lieutenant-Colonel, drove back over 3,000 rebel cavalry, artillery and infantry. They were first attacked by a regiment of Texas cavalry, whom they repulsed and followed, when they were drawn into ambush, and fired at from all sides by rebel infantry. The Nationals returned the fire vigorously and stood their ground until the rebels fell back, leaving all their dead and most of their wounded on the field. No reinforcements reached VAN WEBER'S (National) command, as reported yesterday, until after the engagement was over. HOWE'S Louisville Battery supported the Nationals from the north side of Green River, firing at very long range from rifled cannon. Four other companies were on the south side of the river, but engaged as pickets a mile and a quarter distant frem the action.

Among the Nationals killed were Lieut. SACKS, of Cincinnati, who killed eight men with two revolvers, but was finally killed, receiving nine bullets from the rebels. Also among the killed were Henry Joser, Richard Wherf, Fred. Shoemaker, John Shambrose and Peter Smith, all of Cincinnati. SMITH'S remains go to Cincinnati to-morrow.

Of the Texas Rangers sixty-two were killed, besides Col. TERRY. The number of wounded is unknown. It is supposed to be large. The National forces buried their dead. Fourteen of the rebels' horses were found dead on the field, and three rebels were taken prisoners.

Parties just arrived from the scene of the fight, report that, yesterday and to-day sixty-nine dead and wounded rebels were found in the bushes. The National loss was ten killed on the spot, seven mortally and thirteen otherwise wounced. Of these mortally, four have since died. The rebels lost a Colonel, Captain and Lieutenant.

The National forces on the south side of Green River have been considerably augmented, but the report of a general crossing southward yesterday is untrue, and would not take place till the Green River Bridge, on which a large force is engaged, is reconstructed.

The rebels sent a flag of truce to-day, askin permission to inter their alleged unburied dead.

The Somerset Postmaster writes, 17th, that ZOLLICOFFER, with 7,000 men had crossed the Cumberland River and were entrenching.

The Thirty-first Ohio and Second East Tennessee Regiments had arrived there, making a force about equal to ZOLLICOFFER'S.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS FOR KENTUCKY.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Two regiments of cavalry, three of infantry, with a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery, have been sent to Kentucky from Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Large Body of Rebels in Henry County—Rebel Outrages at Lexington, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Gentlemen who left Henry County Sunday say that Clinton, the county seat in that county, was in possession of from six to eight thousand rebels, most of whom were from Gen. PRICE'S camp at Osceola, and the balance recruits from the northwestern counties. They were persecuting Union men and plundering private property. These informants also say that late on Sunday evening last they met an advance guard of Gen. POPE'S Division three miles from Clinton. They think the rebels were entirely ignorant of the approach of our troops, and express the belief that they have been surprised and cut off.

Osceola is about 25 miles south of Clinton, and if our informant's statements are correct, a very rapid advance of GENS. POPE and STEELE'S Divisions has doubtless been made on Gen. PRICE'S headquarters.

Advices from Lexington are to the effect that since Gen. PRENTISS threw a few shells into that town, the rebels have been very severe toward Union men—searching and plundering their houses, and threatening to burn them.

BEN MCCULLOCH UNDER ARREST.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

ROLLA, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A Union refugee from Arkansas says Gov. RECTOR has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons between the ages of 16 and 45 to join the army, was relemless, and they were being arrested and imprisoned.

BEN MCCULLOCH had been summoned to Richmond to answer charges preferred against him for needlessly burning property of Southern men, and for refusing to reinforce PRICE when the latter was pursued by the National troops. MCCULLOCH'S forces were in Winter quarters in Benton County, Arkansas. Six regiments of Indians were in his camp.

All Union men from Rolla were being arrested on their arrival at Springfield, at the instance of JOHN H. PRICE, lately released from arrest at St. Louis.

THE DEFENCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Gov. CURTIN is about to issue a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to form military organizations for State defence. He has had all the State arms collected, which are being repaired at Lancaster at the rate of 1,200 per week. He will shortly visit Washington to confer with the National authorities for the defence of Delaware River and Lake Erie.

WYNKOOP'S Seventh Cavalry received their State colors to-day, and immediately started for Kentucky.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Bill to Provide for the Collection of Direct Taxes in the Rebel States.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL POSTPONED.

A Million Dollars for Gunboats on the Western Rivers.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.) presented a petition for the establishment of an armory on Burlington Island, New-Jersey.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.) presented a petition of several hundred citizens of St. Louis, laborers on the public works, asking that the several amounts due them be paid.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) presented several petitions for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Vermont for a repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate a copy of the proclamation of Gen. PHELPS to the loyal citizens of the Southwest, and by what authority it was made. Laid over.

Mr. TEN EYCK introduced a bill for the establishment of an armory on Burlington Island.

Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a bill for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts. It provides for taking the land in such districts to pay the direct tax; that the President shall before the 22d of February next make a proclamation specifying what districts are in such insurrection, the owners to have power of redemption.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, that TRUSTEN POLK, now a traitor to the United States, be expelled from the Senate.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire if any legislation was necessary to correct the evils which now exist in the condition and management of the military hospitals. Agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to take up the case of the contested seat of the Senator from Kansas (LANE). The report of the Judiciary is, that Mr. STANTON is entitled to the seat.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked that a memorial be read; also an order from the War Department. He said the Committee could not have had before them a correct copy of the paper called an appointment.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the case should be recommitted to the Committee.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved that the subject be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FOSTER thought that there were no new facts in the memorial to go to the Committee.

After some further discussion the subject was recommitted.

A communication was received from the War Department, transmitting the orders given Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

The resolution offered by Mr. SUMNER, that the army shall not be used to surrender fugitive slaves, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER said he had various letters stating abuses of this kind in the army. Brig.-Gen. STONE was adding to his achievement at Ball's Bluff by busying himself in surrendering up slaves. He (Gen. STONE) had made Massachusetts soldiers do this vile duty. The Governor of Massachusetts had already complained of this. This outrage must be stopped.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) thought that the one great trouble was that every General thought he must make up his mind as to what he will do in a contingency which never arises. He (COWAN) thought that Generals had no right to settle the question as to who was the owner of a slave, and that the whole matter should be left to the Executive, and need not be put on the statute book. The fact that the army was in the rebel States was sufficient. He thought that Generals must take the natural result which comes with each fact, without special legislation for emancipation or confiscation. They had nothing to do with these questions in the Senate, which were only keeping up angry agitation.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution was then agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) asking the Secretary of State "Why passports are required from passengers going from New-York to San Francisco" was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM continued—Passports should not be required from passengers going from one loyal State to another, like California. Such passengers were obliged to pay an enormous tax, which goes into private hands.

Mr. LATHAM'S resolution was adopted

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported that CHARLES HENRY FOSTER is not entitled to a seat in this Congress, either from the First or Second Congressional District of North Carolina.

Mr. DAWES said that the Committee had pursued the investigation so far as to be entirely satisfied that the claim was founded in imposition; and so well satisfied of this fact was Mr. FOSTER himself, that he had voluntarily abandoned the claim.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 5,000 copies of the report of the Special Committee to inquire into the army contracts, etc., with the evidence, and 10,000 copies without the evidence.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers, heads of families, or those who have attained the age of 21 years, and are citizens of the United States, or filed an intention to become such. The provisions of the bill are extended to all who have performed service in suppressing the rebellion. In the lieu of bounty lands the three months' volunteers are to receive thirty dollars in addition to the right of a homestead, and all who have served six months, one hundred dollars.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment, extending the Bounty Land Act of March, 1855, to those engaged in the present war.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment, contending that it would strike a deathblow at the homestead policy, consume every acre already surveyed, and benefit the soldier only to the extent of what they can receive from the sale of their warrants. He advocated the bill.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a modification of Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment, which the latter accepted, that the provision shall not take effect until one year after the passage of the bill.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) advocated the amendment, and asked whether we should not extend to the soldiers engaged in this war as much liberality as we have to soldiers who have fought in previous wars.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) was for confining the lands to actual settlers. Opposing the amendment, he said the bounties would inure to the benefit of speculating Shylocks, and not to the soldiers, who would become their prey.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) in ordinary times would vote for the homestead bill, but it would be suicidal now to vote for a sweeping measure like this.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) who reported the bill, spoke in its support. If the homestead policy was wise heretofore, it was assuredly so now. It should have been adopted years ago, and would have saved cultivators from the impositions of large capitalists, who have monopolized the lands.

The debate was continued by Messrs. JULIAN, FESSENDEN, ROSCOE CONKLING, ARNOLD and KELLY, the last saying that the country is now in a flurry about a foreign war, but on this subject his soul was tranquil. He believed there would be none.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) doubted whether it was prudent to pass this bill. It was by credit alone that we can maintain the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, and it was the part of wisdom to take care of the means to sustain our credit. Throughout the world landed security is considered the best. He repeated it would be ill-timed when we are engaged in the greatest war the world ever saw, to pass this bill. By doing so we would be acting generously, when it is as much as we can do to act justly. Pay your debts before you give; this was a maxim which we should practice. Before adopting such a measure let us make sure of the salvation of our country. Let us retain all our energies to that object in men, money and means.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) supposed it was understood that the motion which had been made to postpone the bill would result in its final defeat. [Cries of "No," "no," "no!"] He had no doubt that was the purpose of the motion.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) while always disposed to regard with respect the utterances of the gentleman from Kentucky, (CRITTENDEN,) he felt constrained to differ from him in his conclusions—namely, that the effect of the passage of the homestead bill would transfer from the Government its property as a basis of credit.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) entered his protest against Mr. LOVEJOY'S imputation, that those who favored its postponement desired to defeat the bill.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said whenever it would be in order he would move to amend the bill by providing bounty land to soldiers, or their widows, of 160 acres on any public lands open to preemption or entry at $1 25 or less per acre, and to provide homesteads of 80 acres to actual settlers on the lands reserved from railroad grants, and now open to entry at $2 50 per acre.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till the first Monday in February—88 against 50.

Mr. STEELE, of New-Jersey, (Opp.,) presented a memorial from Lieut. CRAVEN for indemnity for loss while surveying the Isthmus of Darien.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., (Rep.) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Civil Appropriation bill.

Also, a bill for the appropriation of $1,000,000 for gunboats in the Western waters, in addition to the former sum.

The latter bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WASHBURNE in the chair, and took up the bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions.

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) that no pension shall be paid under this act to any person engaged in the present rebellion against the United States, or who has in any way given aid and comfort to those engaged in the rebellion.

The bill was subsequently passed.

The House passed the bill authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to pay to the officers and men heretofore actually employed or mustered into service in the Western or Missouri Military Department the pay and bounty as in regular enlistments. This covers the forces under Gen. FREMONT and other commanding Generals.

Mr. STEELE, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution which was adopted, that the Select Committee on Alleged Contract Abuses, be requested to inquire as to the policy of abolishing sutlerships or regulating the system in accordance with the requirements and protection of the soldiers.

Mr. COLFAX called attention to a communication from the Post-office Department, stating that it has been ascertained that Members of Congress frequently give envelopes to cover matter unknown to them—that franked letter envelopes without address are being circulated among the camps and sold by sutlers at from one to two cents apiece—that franked envelopes are sent to merchants in various parts of the country to cover their own correspondence in return, and that franks of Members of Congress are forged.

Mr. COLFAX hoped that the simple statement of facts would correct the abuses without further legislation. Adjourned.

COL. MULLIGAN IN NEW-YORK.

Reception by the Mayor, Common Council and Citizens, at the City Hall.

Lecture for the Benefit of the Sufferers by the Irish Famine.

Col. MULLIGAN, the heroic defender of Lexington, received a warm welcome at the hands of the citizens of New-York yesterday. While at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, he was waited upon by many of our prominent public men and cordially greeted. About noon, he was escorted to the Governor's Room by a delegation of the Common Council, consisting of Aldermen CORNELL, BOOLE and DAYTON, and Councilmen HAZLETON, GROSS and RYAN, who had been appointed for that purpose. The Colonel was formally welcomed to the City by Mayor WOOD, who felicitously alluded to the distinguished services of the City's guest, on behalf of the Union cause in the West. Col. MULLIGAN responded, modestly expressing the hope that he should yet do something to compensate for the high honor paid him by the City of New-York, and the belief that the cause of the Union and the Constitution would yet be triumphant.

Col. MULLIGAN was then stationed in the usual location for the City's guests under similar circumstances—the vicinity of the bronze statute of WASHINGTON—and the people, who were waiting in large numbers outside, to shake him by the hand, were gradually admitted. All Departments of the City Government, and all classes of our citizens, were represented in the crowd that poured through the room for an hour. Many were obliged to leave disappointed.

THE LECTURE IN THE EVENING

Owing to some mismanagement in the price or the sale of tickets, Cooper Institute was but about half filled. Those who were present, however, made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers.

Judge CONNOLLY called the meeting to order, and proposed as Chairman RICHARD BUSTEED, who assumed the duties amid some dissenting voices, and in a few words presented to the audience Col. MULLIGAN.

Col. MULLIGAN was received with a storm of applause, and proceeded with his task in a straightforward and soldierlike fashion. He spoke of the readiness with which Col. MARSHALL'S Cavalry and the Irish Brigade of Chicago marched 150 miles to the relief of Lexington. The Chaplain of the brigade, he said, was fully capable to give them a prayer or sing them a song. [Laughter.] They found no enemy on the way and arrived at their post on the 10th of September. He told how they received news of the approach of the enemy, how reinforcements and provisions were sent for and, although there was ample time to send them, they did not come. The enemy advanced, 10,000 strong. There were in Lexington at that time 800 of the Irish Brigade, 800 of Col. PRABODY'S men, 350 of the Missouri Fourteenth, 600 of the Marshall Cavalry, and a few of the Home Guard. He wished for their sake that the Home Guard had been fewer. [Laughter.] He despised them, for he had found them invincible in peace and invisible in war. After the enemy had been repulsed at the bridge, they made a circuit of ten miles, and advanced upon Lexington by the road leading past the cemetery. They were met by the Union forces with desperate resistance, but the enemy succeeded in planting a battery, and showered grape upon them until they became very much confused. [Laughter.] There was danger of somebody being hurt. [Laughter.] They were not used to being hurt, and they seemed all anxious to avoid it. [Laughter.] Even the Colonel of the Irish Brigade found himself at the rear trying to clear for the woods. [Laughter.] But at length order was restored, and the men were posted so as to pick off the enemy's gunners, which was done effectually. At length, that evening, those ten thousand men fell back before the twenty-seven hundred and eighty who had fought them from morning until night. Gen. PARSONS requested the privilege of entering Lexington to bury his dead, which, in view of the deference shown by the enemy to the dead body of the bravest man yet sacrificed to the Union cause—LYON—[thunders of applause] was granted. But they had stolen their provisions, cast their own shot, and thrown up their own intrenchments, and only by such superhuman exertions were enabled to keep off the enemy during that terrible two days fighting. On Sunday they had their sermon, singing and praying, and then the boys went back to stealing provisions and casting shot. [Great laughter.]

During the siege the men lay upon their muskets, and shoveled with their arms close at hand. On the night of the 17th it was evident that the enemy intended to make an assault in the morning. The advance of the black mass of the enemy was terrible. The eye fell nowhere that it was not met by a surface of steel. There were 28,000 men and 13 pieces of artillery, attacking that small force of less than one-tenth their number. The enemy planted five batteries, and for three days and three nights never ceased to pour in their deadly fire.

Col. MULLIGAN here illustrated the position of Lexington and College Hill, showing how the enemy was enabled to get between the Union forces and the river without molestation, in consequence of there being no shell to shell them out.

At length word came that the enemy had *taken the hospital*. He had never dreamed that it was necessary to fortify sick men's couches. But, the enemy took the hospital. The forces of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth made vain efforts to retake the building, but a company of the Irish Brigade was called upon, and they went on, a line of steel, and, what was better, a line of invincible human will; they met the enemy front to front, and charged on, and on, until they burst in upon five thousand men. [Great applause.] That charge of the Irish Brigade had no parallel in our history. [Applause.] But they had to retire, carrying with them their sick and wounded, and reaching the interior works.

The battle raged until 9 o'clock, when a sortie was made, and the enemy's colors were captured from a regiment of the assailants. The firing paused from 12 to 3, and at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th the whole line of the enemy opened. The besieged had used up their last drop of water, and all day the firing continued. The enemy captured their surgeon and their chaplain in the hospital, so that on this critical day their valuable services were not available. Captain MORIARTY was obliged to perform amputations all day *with nothing but a razor. Even the water that was used in these operations was eagerly drunk by impatient men.* On the 20th the battle was continued, and the enemy advanced under cover of hemp bales, in order to cover up and avoid the "confusion pits" and mines that had been placed entirely around the intrenchments by the Union forces. There were two guns—6-pounders—facing, and within 175 feet of each other, playing for three hours, so close was the fighting. At length, under cover of their hemp bales, the enemy advanced in sufficient numbers to overwhelm the two companies stationed at one portion of the works, but, three companies of the Irish Brigade bravely came to the rescue, and for thirty minutes four hundred men stood face to face and bayonet to bayonet, and the result of it was the enemy was driven back. [Applause.] But, at length, the ammunition began to give out. Gun after gun was silenced. Still there was no water. At length there came a rumor that there was a flag of truce. The firing ceased. Gen. PRICE sent a note saying:

"Colonel, why has the firing ceased?"

He turned the letter over and wrote on the back:

"General: 'Pon my honor I don't know, unless you have surrendered." [Laughter.]

At length the word passed that the cartridges had given out, and yet those good fellows, with nothing but empty guns and cold steel, marched back to the intrenchments. [Applause.] But, at length, after the treachery of the Home Guard raising the white flag, the place was given up, he never knew and never cared upon what conditions. It was enough that the place was gone.

Col. MULLIGAN gave thrilling descriptions of the individual bravery of many of the garrison of that doomed town during those terrible nine days' siege, the taking down of the flags that were nailed to the flagstaff [cheers] and the scenes during their captivity. The entire narrative abounded in passages of eloquence, of humor and of patriotism, rarely equaled. It was delivered in an off-hand, almost conversational style, and at the same time characterized by declamatory excellence.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A Custom-house Officer in Trouble.

A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday, the President, G. C. VERPLANCK, in the chair.

Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agent, reported that ADAM KOGANOWSKI, a Custom-house officer, while performing his duty as night inspector on board the ship *Electic*, from Hamburg, had solicited some of the passengers to engage lodgings at the lodging-house No. 3 Carlisle-street, kept by WILHELM VOSS.

It is stated that VOSS had been forbidden to enter the Garden on account of his impositions upon the emigrants.

CHARLES PATHAM and RICHARD WEGNER, passengers in the *Electic*, informed Mr. CASSERLY that KOGANOWSKI endeavored to persuade the emigrants to the belief that the boarding-house keepers standing in the Garden were thieves and robbers, and advised them to go to the house that he would designate, and they would meet with good attention.

Police Officers HENRY NEWMAN and ALBERT WEITN corroborated the above statement.

The matter was referred to Mr. CASSERLY, with instructions to confer with Collector BARNEY, and report at the next meeting.

From the weekly statement it appears that 64,995 emigrants have arrived at this port to date, against 162,114 same date last year. Seven hundred and sixty-seven inmates are in the Ward's Island Institution. Balance of funds in Bank, $3,763 21.

The Mysterious Tragedy in Canal-street.

ARREST OF ANOTHER PERSON ON SUSPICION OF BEING CONCERNED IN THE MURDER.

Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday afternoon, arrested a man named GEORGE HUMEL, upon suspicion of being connected with the mystery which still envelops the sudden and terrible death of BERNARD LEVY, the Canal-street Broker.

Mr. HUMEL was arrested at his residence, No. 325 Fifth-street, and taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where he is now detained to await the further action of the authorities.

LOUISA BREIDSBRACH and GEORGE WEILER, the parties who were arrested by Capt. DOWLING on Tuesday night, are confined in the Station-house, and will probably remain there until all the evidence which can be found is in a condition to be presented to the Grand Jury. The officers engaged in ferreting out the parties to this unfortunate affair, are constantly on the alert, and thus far, they have exercised an unusual degree of diligence in their efforts to arrive at the truth of the matter.

The person arrested yesterday is believed to be a material witness, even if it should be shown that he has had no improper connection with the affair. It was proven upon the inquest that two or three months ago the deceased called at the prisoner's house in Fifth-street, and while there, he had a private interview with LOUISA BRIEDSBRACH, and there is evidence to show that HUMEL was at that time cognizant of some matters of importance which then transpired.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening will be presented the new piece of "Lakes of Killarney, or Brides of Glengariff," which has been for some time in preparation, and which will be produced with new scenery, &c. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS have leading parts in the piece.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new comedy, by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, called "Up at the Hills," will be produced here to-night, with new and appropriate scenery, dresses, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—HERRMANN, the prestidigitator, will commence his farewell performances at this establishment on Monday night. The advertisement will be found in another column.

CONCERT IN FLUSHING.—Miss MARIA BRAINERD announces a Vocal and Instrumental Concert to-morrow evening, at the Congregational Chapel, Flushing. She will be assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, tenor, and by FRANK GILDER and CLARK W. BEAMES as pianists. The programme embraces a choice selection of songs and piano music.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Miramon and Staff, consisting of Manuel Gaul, Miquel Gaul, Francisco Bueno, David Vallalte and Manuel Garcia, together with Senoritas Anita and Lola Scholtaus, from Mexico; Col. Sibley, Capt. Larned, Capt. Howard, J. G. Rodgers and F. Harwood, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Geo. N. Warren, of Troy; Major Wan, of the United States Army; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh; Geo. M. Parson, of Columbus, Ohio; N. G. Capron, of Baltimore; E. G. Nightingale and lady, of Providence; Alex. Gunn, of Livingston; A. Goddlot, of Pennsylvania; N. W. Talcott, of Springfield, and T. G. Talcott, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commander Calhoun, U. S. N.; D. T. Vall, of Troy; G. H. Stokes, of Illinois, and T. P. Kop, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rufus H. King and Mrs. Adjutant-Gen. Townsend, of Albany; Capt. G. W. Walcott, and Adjutant Bigelow, of the army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Baldwin, of Syracuse; D. P. Smock, of England, and H. T. Evans, Jr., of Illinois, are at the Everett House.

E. Smith, of San Francisco; Captain S. V. Binet, of the U. S. Army, and Philip S. Justin, of Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel.

W. Cunard, from Halifax, and C. E. Miles, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Major J. W. Gardner, of the U. S. Army; N. R. Fairbanks, of Chicago; George Dwight, of Springfield, and S. C. Mumford, of Conn., are at the Brevoort House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—BRIDGET HUGHES, a widow woman, left her home on the 6th inst., and has not since been seen by her family. She resided with a sister on Grand-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, and left with the avowed intention of going to the Catholic Church in Jay-street.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 105 6, 74, 95, 102, 12, 13, 21, 78, 79, 57. The fourth Monday, and equity causes—to be tried without a Jury—will be taken up on Monday next. There will be no Jury trials during the week.

From California.

THE RECENT DELUGE AT SACRAMENTO—RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Sacramento is now mostly out of water. Influential parties of that city have advocated that the money already appropriated to pay the interest on the city debt be used for meeting the expense of building an embankment, to prevent another inundation. The proposition was defeated through the action of a public meeting, when leading citizens subscribed $40,000. The January interest on the Sacramento bonds will be paid. The people of San Francisco will send $50,000 towards relieving the Sacramento sufferers.

The markets are excited on account of a possible war with England. There have been large sales of rice, candles, whisky and coffee, to arrive. Butter dull; 28c. to 30c. Drills advanced; sales, 12½c.

Sailed, ship *Contest*, for Hong Hong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Arrived, ships *Europa*, Boston; *B. F. Hoxie*, New-York.

The Overland mail makes bad time latterly. A letter sent from New-York by steamer got through six to seven days earlier than one sent overland.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—KNOX is in good season with his Hat for the Holidays, and those who wish to sport one of the most elegant fabrics ever turned out from his popular establishment, neat, stylish and comfortable, can procure it by calling at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. KNOX understands the wants of the public thoroughly, as this elegant specimen of his skill proves. Buy your Holiday Hat of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

Persons wishing to purchase watches and musical boxes, of all prices and styles, for Holiday Presents, will please take notice that I offer now my whole stock at retail. M. J. PAILLARD, importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS GAS.—A very large and beautiful assortment of porcelain and mica gas shades will be found at the manufacturing gas fixture dépôt of WARNER PACK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Pass